

Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan

Missouri

2008 – 2012

Revised



Missouri Department
of Natural Resources





OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
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Matt Blunt
GOVERNOR

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February 29, 2008

Dear Friend:

I am pleased to present the 2008-2012 Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan. This plan provides a framework for the planning, development, management and protection of Missouri's outdoor recreation resources. In addition, this plan will ensure that Missouri remains eligible to receive federal land and water conservation funds for outdoor recreation projects.

Missouri offers outstanding outdoor recreation resources and its citizens value these resources. The planning process to create this document involved the input of local, state and federal officials and a cross-section of citizens. Active involvement from the public, through surveys and participation by park and recreation professionals, has enhanced the quality of this document.

Missouri's outdoor recreation system improves the quality of life for all of us. I urge you to utilize this plan and work cooperatively to protect and enhance Missouri's outdoor recreation resources.

Sincerely,

Matt Blunt, Governor

MB:bh

Enclosure

In compliance with Federal regulations, the following are being included in and supported by Missouri Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan:

**Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964
The Age Discrimination Act of 1975
Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973
The Americans with Disabilities Act (P.L. 101-336)**

No person shall, because of race, color, national origin, age, or disability, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be otherwise subject to discrimination under any program or activity receiving federal financial assistance.

Equal opportunity is to be practiced in all phases of federally assisted projects including the planning, awarding of contracts, hiring of personnel and the use of access to facilities and programs.

Complaints regarding discrimination may be filed with the:

**Office of Equal Opportunity
National Park Service
U. S. Department of the Interior
Washington D.C. 20240**

The Missouri Department of Natural Resources has the authority to represent and act for the State in dealing with the Secretary of the Interior for purposes of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as amended.

Missouri

Revised Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP)

2008-2012

Prepared For:

State Inter-Agency Council for Outdoor Recreation

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The preparation of this report was financed in part through a planning grant from the National Park Service, U.S. Department of Interior, under the provisions of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965(Public Law 88-578).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Missouri Department of Natural Resources' Division of State Parks wishes to thank the many agency personnel and individuals for their assistance in providing and compiling the information necessary to revise the 2008-2012 Missouri SCORP. We would especially like to extend our appreciation to Doug Eiken, Ph. D., Director, Jane Lale – Director, Planning and Development Program, Christopher D. Buckland, Section Chief, Grant Management Section, Bonnie Higdon and Jodi Prenger, Grants Management Section and staff members of the Missouri Department of Natural Resources' Division of State Parks for their assistance, guidance, and timely responses to questions during the development of the plan document.

We would also like to thank the federal and state agency personnel from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Forest Service, Missouri Department of Agriculture, Missouri Department of Conservation, and Missouri Department of Transportation who assisted staff in gathering their recreation facilities information from across the State, and also would like to thank our four neighboring states (Arkansas, Illinois, Iowa and Kansas) for their assistance in providing information concerning their states outdoor recreation, overall trends, priorities and issues.

We apologize for over-sight of any individual or agency that may also have provided assistance in this endeavor.

2008 – 2012

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Outdoor Recreation Plan
(SCORP)**

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Chapter I

Introduction to the Missouri Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan

Introduction to the Revised Missouri Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan

The Missouri Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan is a plan in progress. **Revisions to this plan have been made in the two following areas: State and Federal Agency Owned Recreation Land and Facilities and Missouri's Trails section.** All other information in the previous SCORP is considered to be relevant at this time. Information contained in this revised SCORP plan encompasses data from 2002-2007 Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan.

Outdoor recreation in Missouri is diverse and widespread. Throughout the State it offers vast degrees of experiences for persons of all ages. For the most part, recreational opportunities can be found from the smallest of communities where a neighborhood playground and a few picnic tables comprise the park facilities, to the largest of our communities where major league outdoor sports stadiums are home to the Kansas City Royals baseball team, the Kansas City Chiefs football team, the St. Louis Cardinals baseball team and the St. Louis Rams football team.

Outdoor recreation in Missouri includes both structured and non-structured recreational opportunities that range from sports leagues, tournaments and state championship competitions to opportunities such as hiking and walking trails, natural areas and open greenways for nature viewing. There is also vast acres of national and state-owned forests, campgrounds, lakes, rivers and hundreds of community-owned parks and playgrounds.

Outdoor recreation activities, whether they are structured or passive, can and do provide immeasurable benefits to those who choose to take advantage of the opportunities. It is often suggested that the benefits in participating in activities during leisure hours result in a healthier body, a refreshed mind and attitude, improved relaxation and sleep and an overall happier and optimistic outlook on life. Those involved in the leisure industry sometimes recite the phrase "a family that plays together stays together." Can this statement be validated? Who knows? We can, however, study the meaning of the word "recreation" which, according to Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, is defined as:

Recreation

Function: *noun* Etymology: Middle English *recreation*, from Middle French *recreation*-, *recreatio* restoration to health, from *recreare* to create anew, restore, refresh, from *re*-+ *creare* Date: 15th century: refreshment of strength and spirits after work: *also*: a means of refreshment or diversion: Hobby

From the proceeding definition, one can, or at least should, concede to the claims of the importance of recreating to improve and enhance one's quality of life. Outdoor, as well as indoor recreation facilities, should be available to as many of our citizens as possible regardless of whether they live in metropolitan or rural areas.

It is probably true that a "bigger bang for the buck" can be achieved when developing recreation facilities in the more densely populated areas of the state. However, the availability of even the most modestly developed parks in our smallest communities is of no less importance to small town citizens, as are the huge professional sports stadiums in our urban metropolitan cities. In conclusion, it should be the goal of the State of Missouri that all incorporated communities have at least one publicly owned park with recreation facilities and opportunities to enjoy in one's leisure time.



The Land and Water Conservation Fund Relationship to the SCORP

It is important to understand the relationship between the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) and the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP). The LWCF is a federal program created in 1964/65 to create parks and open spaces, protect wilderness, wetlands, and refuges, preserve wildlife habitat and enhance recreational opportunities.

The SCORP is a direct result of the LWCF and is a comprehensive evaluation and projection of needs for each individual state and, in this case, for the State of Missouri. Funds appropriated by Congress for the LWCF are used by the U.S. Forest Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, every state, and local communities. According to the Americans for Our Heritage and Recreation, the following is the process through which states receive LWCF grants:

To be eligible for matching grants, every state must prepare and regularly update a Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP). SCORPs include inventories or assessments of current recreation resources (local, state and federal) within a state, identify needs and new opportunities for recreation improvements and sets forth a five-year action agenda to meet the goals identified by citizens and elected leaders. The appropriate field office of the National Park Service then approves this plan. All grant applications submitted must be in accordance with the priorities listed in the action plan. To make the connection between the SCORP and concrete project proposals, each state also develops an Open Project Selection Process that contains a set of project ranking selection criteria and a timetable for funding availability and application deadlines.

In most years, all states receive individual allocations of LWCF grant funds based on a national formula, with state population being the most influential factor. States then initiate a statewide competition for the amount available (including the new year allocation, any previous year allocations, and any amounts “recovered” due to cost underruns on earlier projects funded) to award via matching grants. Applications are received by a state until its specified deadline date. Applications are then scored and ranked according to the project selection criteria so that the top ranked projects (up to the total amount of grant funds available that year) are chosen for funding. Successful applications are forwarded to the National Park Service for formal approval and obligation of federal grant monies.

Outdoor recreation needs far exceed available funds, which means that not every worthy application for conservation or recreation areas and recreation facilities development will receive LWCF funding. Remember that state recreation liaison offices determine which projects receive funding and which do not. Therefore, if you or your organization is advocating for LWCF funding of a locally funded project, it is important to understand the state's recreation priorities. Generally, you need to be able to answer the following questions in order to meet the criteria states look for in approving LWCF grants:

- **Does the project assist in accomplishing the overall purpose of the LWCF program?**

The stateside LWCF program was created to assist states to acquire and develop lands with high recreation potential before these lands are put to other uses. Every project must first pass this most basic criteria.

- **Does this project relate to the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP)?**

All approved state LWCF projects must meet the criteria set forth by that state's overall recreation plan – and local recreation master plans – to ensure that coordinated planning is occurring among state, regional and local recreation departments. Also, this process allows for increased public participation in determining community recreational facilities.

- **Does the project provide recreational uses more appropriately administered by a public agency rather than a private enterprise?**

Facilities should be designed to serve the broadest and most diverse spectrum of age groups, minority and special populations.

- **Can the local municipality or authority meet the matching grant?**

There can be no question as to the financial ability of the sponsoring local government for meeting its matching obligation.

- **Can the state or local entity provide for adequate operation and management of the proposed project area?**

The state, municipality or other public recreation authority must be able to operate and then maintain the area for the public in perpetuity.

NOTE: The previous discussion is an excerpt from the Americans for Our Heritage and Recreation web site ahr@ahrinfo.org

Methodology Used To Determine Outdoor Recreation Priorities & Goals

The Missouri Department of Natural Resources contracted with the South Central Ozarks Council of Governments (SCOCOG) to lead the efforts in updating Missouri's 1996 – 2001 Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan for the 2002 – 2007 planning period. Missouri has 19 Regional Planning Commissions (RPCs)/Councils of Governments (COGs) that provide various planning services for the state's metropolitan and rural communities. For the purposes of this study, SCOCOG contacted each of the other 18 RPCs/COGs by either e-mail, fax, or surface mail and requested them to administer three surveys to each RPC/COG community in their area (copies of surveys are included in the Appendix). If communities did not respond, the RPCs/COGs were asked, if possible, to complete the surveys for the non-responding communities. The three surveys consisted of the following:

- 1) *Outdoor Recreation Facilities Inventory & Future Needs Survey* (referred to as "Facilities Inventory & Future Needs Survey") – The purpose of this survey was to learn two things about each Missouri community: 1. How many of each type of outdoor recreation facilities do they currently have? 2. How many of each facility do they need? This information was used to develop the new Statewide Outdoor Recreation Development Goals (see Table 1).
- 2) *Relative Importance Survey* – This survey asked the respondent a series of 58 questions to determine the relative importance of various outdoor recreation-related issues. This same survey was used in the 1996-2001 SCORP so data could be compared over time.
- 3) *Detailed Trail Use Survey* – This survey was used to specifically inventory Missouri's trail resources.

This survey and sampling methodology yielded a return from 273 communities, which aided in identifying the relative importance priorities, future recreation facility needs, and the detailed trail use information presented in this planning document. In contrast, the 1996-2001 SCORP reported that only 88 of 134 communities/counties responded to the previous two-part survey.

This approach was used to obtain (1) an accurate inventory of outdoor recreation facilities, and (2) future recreation facility needs from as many of the communities in the state as possible. Outdoor recreation lands owned by the Missouri Department of Conservation, the Missouri Department of Natural Resources Division of State Parks, the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers and the U.S. Park Service are presented and discussed separately in Chapter V.



How to Read the SCORP

The results of the surveys were compiled for the entire state as well as for each region. The statewide information is provided in Chapter II and the information for each regional planning area is in Chapter III. The same format is used to present the following information, for the State of Missouri as well as for each region.

- ◆ Population data;
- ◆ Narrative about the state or region;
- ◆ Summary of results of the Relative Importance Surveys;
- ◆ Table A – Revised Goals and Future Needs Assessment
- ◆ Table B – Community Recreational Needs Determined by 2002 Revised Goals.

A discussion regarding Missouri's Wetlands is included in Chapter IV, Protecting Missouri's Wetlands. State and federally-owned recreation lands and facilities are discussed in Chapter V. While data on trails is included in the state and regional profiles, a more specific discussion of Missouri's trail resources is presented in Chapter-VI.

A Detailed Analysis of the Facilities Inventory & Future Needs Survey

One of the goals of this Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan is to examine the outdoor recreation facility needs of the communities. These needs are then quantified into ratios of the number of facilities (or other appropriate unit; e.g., miles, acres) needed per portion of the population. These ratios, called Outdoor Recreation Development Goals, represent the number of facilities (miles, acres, etc.) per the state's population that would satisfy the state's recreation needs (see Table 1). For example, from the data analysis conducted for this SCORP, it was determined that the ideal goal for playgrounds in Missouri is 1 playground per every 1,379 persons. These goals do not represent the resource ratios that currently exist in the state – they are essentially targets to aim for in statewide recreation planning.

After tabulating the Facilities Inventory & Future Needs surveys, the number of *existing facilities* was compared to the *Updated Outdoor Recreation Development Goals*. This comparison is presented for the state and each region in *Table A* of each RPC/COG section. After the number of facilities based on the revised statewide goal was totaled for the state and each RPC/COG, the existing number of community facilities was subtracted from the revised goal; thus, establishing the additional needed/surplus for each community. This information is also presented in Table A of each section.

This methodology of tabulating and recording the data provided a list of total needs based on the revised statewide development goals. Of course, the listed amount of *additional facilities needed* in each community was based on the respondents, which were not inclusive of the whole population. In fact, the returned responses represent approximately 2,720,724 citizens living in 269 communities, or 48.6% of Missouri's 2000 population of 5,595,211. As a result, the needs were "weighted" by the ratio, or percentage, of population responding in comparison with the total state or RPC/COG population. This "weighting" process was also used in the 1996 – 2001 SCORP. The weighting of the responses is necessary in order to provide an estimate of existing as well as future outdoor recreation facility needs in the state and the individual regions. At the same time, it should be noted that two regions, the South Central Ozark COG and the Bootheel RPC, did have 100% of the population responding. Therefore, there was no need to weight the results of these regions. However, all other RPC/COG responses were weighted in order to arrive at an estimated number of future facility needs.

Each region's weighted needs are listed in Table A, and are intended to be the definitive number for the overall state and each RPC/COG community-based need. These numbers were then taken one step further in Table B of the state and each regional section to show a calculation of estimated capital expenditures required to increase the number of facilities needed to meet each region's respective goal.

The recreation goals and priorities presented herein project the identified needs of a changing citizen population, their attitudes about the types of needed recreation facilities (active versus passive/structured versus non-structured), opinions as to various past concerns and priorities compared to today's priorities and other issues pertaining to outdoor recreation needs and deficiencies across Missouri. This information, which is presented uniformly in each RPC/COG section of this document in the form of narratives and tables, can be used for reference by local community recreation planners, park departments and Missouri Department of Natural Resources Grants Management staff when awarding points to grant applications submitted for funding from the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF), the Recreational Trails Program (RTP) and perhaps other outdoor recreation funding agencies and sources.

In addition, *Table 2* of this section provides a list of previous statewide goals in comparison to the revised statewide goals developed for this SCORP. This comparison can show the planners and departmental personnel the change in amount of community needs for recreational facilities over a five-year period, thus indicating a need for a SCORP revision and update every five years to aid state agencies in determining the amount of need in each community for recreational opportunities.

The community survey response does not include any federal or state owned parks and outdoor recreation areas. These recreation areas are also not reflected or included in the overall state or regional recreational need analyses. The amount of federal and state owned outdoor recreation areas were tabulated from responses provided by the following agencies:

- ◆ The Missouri Department of Natural Resources – Division of State Parks
 - 83 State Parks and Historic Sites
 - 138,522 acres

- ◆ The Missouri Department of Conservation
 - 786 recreation areas
 - 917,112 acres
- ◆ U. S. Army Corps of Engineers
 - Two (2) recreation areas
 - 24,570 acres.

The responses do not include the 50,000 miles of riverbanks within the state nor do they include privately held outdoor recreation areas and lakes such as Lake of the Ozarks and others not identified. Private golf courses are not included in the survey nor are private campgrounds and marinas. The responses also do not include the Mark Twain National Forest sites and the Ozark National Scenic Riverways lands that collectively contain well over 1.5 million acres of federally owned lands in the Ozarks that offer a variety of outdoor recreation activities to participate in and enjoy. The Mark Twain Forest areas offer or are adjacent to 16 lakes, numerous campgrounds and picnic areas and 14 floatable streams. Chapter V, State and Federally Owned Land and Facilities specifically address state and federal facilities within Missouri.

Table 1

Determining New Outdoor Recreation Development Goals Based on Population Surveyed

Facility	Population Reporting		Number of Facilities Needed		New Development Goals (Unit / # Persons)
Parkland Acres	2,720,724	/	57,887.74	=	1 Acre/47
Walking Trail	2,720,724	/	611.95	=	1 mi./4,446
Bicycle Trail	2,720,724	/	1036.6	=	1 mi./2,624
Equestrian Trail	2,720,724	/	557	=	1 mi./4,854
Exercise Trail	2,720,724	/	691.33	=	1 mi./3,907
Nature Trail	2,720,724	/	565.15	=	1 mi./4,814
Multi-Purpose Trail	2,720,724	/	644.67	=	1 mi./4,220
Swimming Pool	2,720,724	/	254	=	1 pool/6,500
Picnic Tables	2,720,724	/	21,314	=	1/128
Picnic Pavilion	2,720,724	/	2,007	=	1/1,356
Golf Courses	2,720,724	/	102	=	1/25,674
Ball Diamonds	2,720,724	/	1,761	=	1/1,545
Playgrounds	2,720,724	/	1,973	=	1/1,379
Tennis	2,720,724	/	1,166	=	1/2,333
Playfields	2,720,724	/	345	=	1/7,886
Volleyball	2,720,724	/	584	=	1/4,659
Basketball	2,720,724	/	617	=	1/4,410
Football/Soccer Fields	2,720,724	/	831	=	1/3,274
Handball/Racquetball	2,720,724	/	63	=	1/43,187
Multi-Use Courts	2,720,724	/	448	=	1/6,073
Horseshoe Courts	2,720,724	/	968	=	1/2,810
Shuffle Board Courts	2,720,724	/	640	=	1/4,251
Campsites	2,720,724	/	800	=	1/3,400
Boat Ramps*	2,720,724	/	95	=	N/A
Ice Rinks	2,720,724	/	25	=	1/108,838
Skateboard Park	2,720,724	/	79	=	1/34,435

* Boat Ramps have been left unrevised and left as previous statewide goal for reference. A community need/response was not indicated on surveys.

Table 2

Comparison of Prior to Updated Outdoor Recreation Development Goals

Prior Facility	1/Persons	Updated 1/Persons
Parkland Acres	2 Acres/100	1 Acre/47
Walking Trail	1 mi./2,000	1 mi./4,446
Bicycle Trail	1/2,000	1 mi./2,624
Equestrian Trail	1/6,250	1 mi./4,854
Exercise Trail	1/7,500	1 mi./3,907
Nature Trail	1 mi./2,500	1 mi./4,814
Multi-Purpose Trail	1 mi./3,000	1 mi./4,220
Swimming Pool	800 sq. ft./1,000	1 pool/6,500
Picnic Tables	1/125	1/128
Picnic Pavilion	1/2,000	1/1,356
Golf Courses	1/25,000	1/25,674
Ball Diamonds	1/1,500	1/1,545
Playgrounds	1/1,000	1/1,379
Tennis	1/1,500	1/2,333
Playfields	1/3,000	1/7,886
Volleyball	1/3,000	1/4,659
Basketball	1/3,000	1/4,410
Football/Soccer Fields	1/4,000	1/3,274
Handball/Racquetball	1/5,000	1/43,187
Multi-Use Courts	1/3,000	1/6,073
Horseshoe Courts	1/2,000	1/2,810
Shuffle Board Courts	1/2,000	1/4,251
Campsites	1/300	1/3,400
Boat Ramps*	1/5 river mi.	N/A
Ice Rinks	1/50,000	1/108,838
Skateboard Park	1/5,000	1/34,435

* Boat Ramps have been left unrevised and left as previous statewide goal for reference. A community need/response was not indicated on surveys.

(Note: Red indicates a decrease in persons needed to justify the facility)

Establishing Capital Costs for Outdoor Recreation Facilities

Capital resources required to address the identified outdoor recreation needs in each region as well as the approximate total for the State as presented on Table B were arrived at through various means. Most of the costs presented were derived from actual bids received recently on local recreation development projects funded locally or through the LWCF or Missouri's Landmark Local Parks Program. Facility costs not determined by recent bids were arrived at through discussions with local industry specialists (golf course managers) or local contractors experienced in the type(s) of facility construction.

The identified costs are based on the per unit construction costs and in most cases do not include the costs for acquisition of properties on which to construct the facilities. Costs to acquire recreation lands are listed separately at the top of the "Facility" column on each Table B. The cost to acquire parkland is estimated at an average of \$1,000 per acre. This amount may seem far less than anticipated but often times land is donated at no cost to local communities for the development of parks and playgrounds for the citizens of community. The "no cost" donation was taken into account when determining the per acre costs. Costs per mile for trail construction were estimated based on the type of trail as well as construction method and materials needed for the particular type of trail. For example, walking trails are estimated to cost \$90,000 per mile compared to nature or equestrian trails at an estimated cost of only \$22,500 per mile. These costs were calculated as a per foot cost of \$17 for an eight foot wide asphalt ADA accessible trail and a per foot construction cost of approximately \$4.25 for a non-paved natural surface equestrian or nature trail. One must keep in mind that these costs are estimates only; however, for capital improvement planning purposes these costs can provide a quick reference guide for the reader and park planners.

The estimated costs associated with the respective recreation facilities do not include amenities that may be desirable. For example, concession stands, restrooms and parking facilities at a new ballfield complex are not included in the estimated \$85,000 per ballfield. The \$85,000 covers only the lighting, an outfield fence and field of play fencing (sideline fencing, backstop, fenced dugouts, etc.), and other underground wiring. The approximate \$1,000,000 cost to construct a 9-hole community golf course includes a modest clubhouse/pro shop and underground irrigation. The same dollar amount is estimated for the construction of a community swimming pool consisting of five 7-foot wide swimming lanes, an ADA bath/shower house, locker space and restrooms.

As seen on Missouri's Table B, there is an identified \$1,609,656,672 of capital resources required to address the community outdoor recreation needs across the State. These costs do not include future expenditure for properties important to the State such as wetlands and environmentally sensitive lands needing preserved that will in turn protect our natural resources and provide valuable outdoor recreation experiences for the citizens and visitors to Missouri for years to come.

Relative Importance Surveys

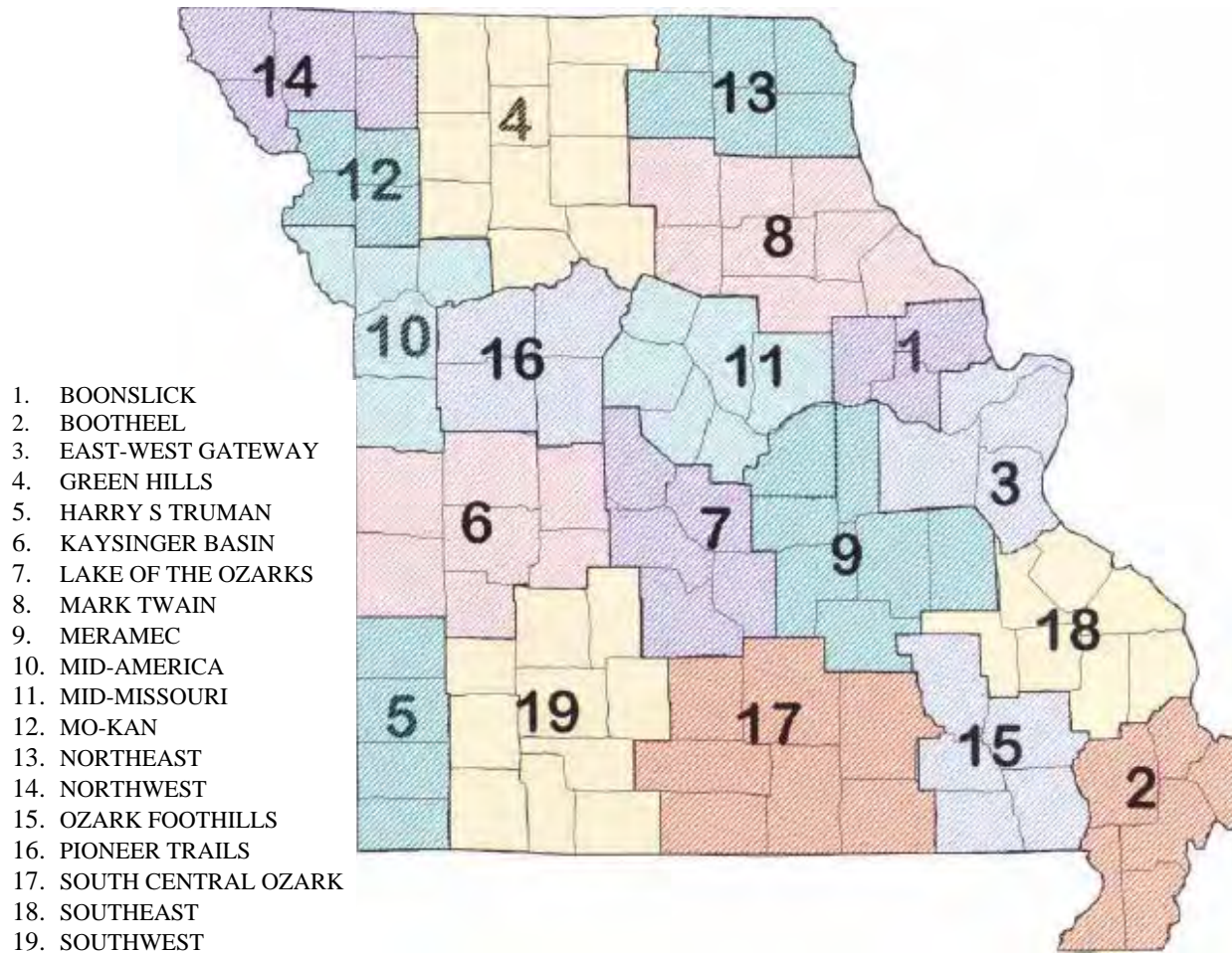
The *relative importance* survey responses were tabulated and are presented as part of the state composite and as part of the regional profiles in order to ascertain any trends in the level of importance of the issues and concerns that were reported in the 1996 - 2001 SCORP.

The changes in opinion of the relative importance issues – Current Importance, Change in Importance since 1996, and Future Importance - are presented for each of the categories. A brief discussion of some of the perceived major issues is also included in order to provide the proper context of the changes in the importance of the issue for the three different time frames.

Detailed Trail Use Surveys

The importance of trails in Missouri has come to the forefront during recent years due in part to the lack of safe vehicle free walking, jogging, biking, etc., areas. This year's SCORP planning process included an individual *Detailed Trail Use* survey sheet asking for the number of miles of a particular kind of trail (hiking, walking, backpacking, equestrian, combination, etc.), and if the trail was paved. Responses to the Detailed Trail Use surveys are presented and discussed in Chapter VI – Missouri's Trails.

FIGURE 1 -MISSOURI REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSIONS



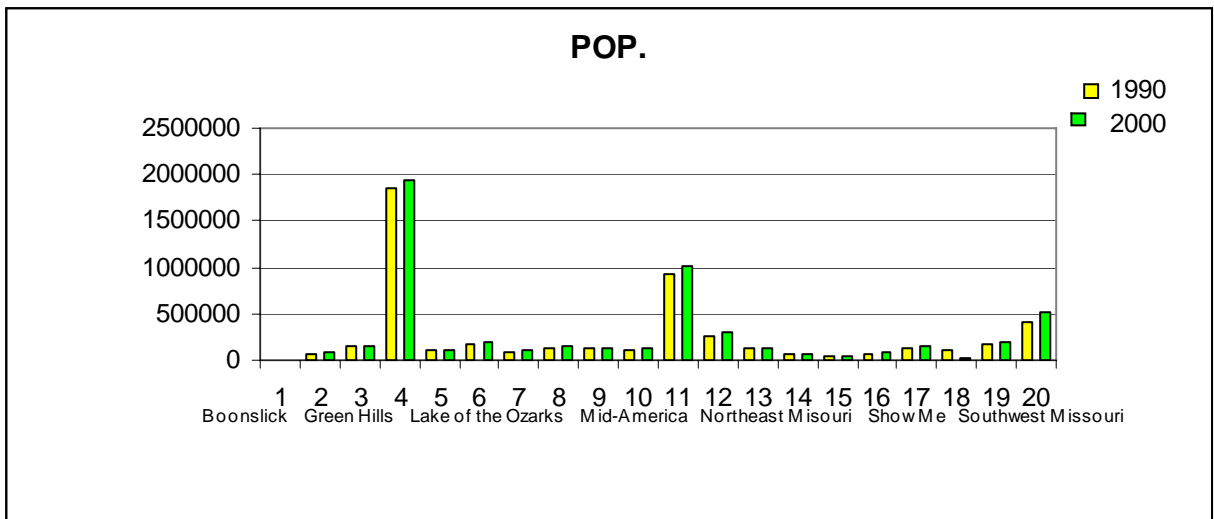
Chapter II

State of Missouri

State of Missouri

Regional Planning Commissions Population Trends

RPC'S	1990	2000	
Boonslick	59,781	75,605	26%
Bootheel	158,674	156,516	-1%
East Gateway	1,855,104	1,940,293	4.6%
Green Hills	98,808	99,501	1%
Harry S Truman	163,160	191,544	17.4%
Kaysinger Basin	95,854	108,609	13%
Lake of the Ozarks	132,234	153,602	16%
Mark Twain	131,487	138,654	5%
Meramec	110,485	125,145	13%
Mid-America	930,289	1,018,113	9%
Mid-Missouri	257,549	302,388	17%
Mo-Kan	124,277	133,066	7%
Northeast Missouri	55,897	56,401	1%
Northwest Missouri	44,488	42,936	-3%
Ozark Foothills	74,787	80,265	7%
Show Me	132,581	144,377	9%
South Central Ozarks	107,238	11,490	11%
Southeast Missouri	175,694	194,634	11%
Southwest Missouri	408,689	513,872	26%
Total	5,117,076	5,595,011	9%



Missouri's Perceived and Identified Outdoor Recreation Facility Needs

The State of Missouri covers approximately 69,704.31 square miles and ranks 21st in size among the 50 states and the District of Columbia. The State is comprised of 68,885.93 (98.8%) square miles of land and 818.39 (1.2%) square miles of water area. There are 114 counties and approximately 800 communities located in Missouri. The State's 2000 population of 5,595,011 reflects a 9% increase since 1990. The State's community populations range in size from 441,545 (Kansas City) to the State's smallest communities that sometimes total no more than 10.

The State's outdoor recreation facilities and opportunities similar to most regions include community owned parks, playgrounds, ball fields, swimming pools, etc., state forests and parks, and the amenities offered at those locations.

Two hundred seventy-three (273) communities throughout the state returned the outdoor recreation facility inventory surveys.

According to the statewide goals for outdoor recreation facilities, the State totals show a deficit in all but one (1) outdoor recreation facility category as depicted in Table A. Missouri's profile identifies a need of an additional 27,917 acres of parkland to accommodate the identified future recreational facility needs. Table B presents the total estimated capital resources necessary to address the State's projected recreational facilities needs...\$1,609,656,672.

SUMMARY OF TOP RESPONSES TO RELATIVE IMPORTANCE ISSUES

Meet Statewide Demand

Two categories were almost equal in Current Importance, those being to carry out orderly development maintenance and expansion of outdoor recreation facilities and to expand existing facilities and provide better maintenance and repair. In Change in Importance since 1996 and Future Importance, the highest increase was to expand existing facilities and provide better maintenance and repair.

Provide Stable Funding Source

In all three time frames, Current Importance, Change in Importance since 1996, and Future Importance, to develop funding sources to improve existing recreational facilities was the most important and had the highest increase.

Provide for Special User Groups

In all three-time frames, to address the special needs of senior citizens, youth, and persons with disabilities were most important and had the highest increase.

Establish Trail Systems

In Current Importance, the most important was to provide better surfacing for roads. In Change in Importance since 1996 and Future Importance, the highest increase was to provide jogging, walking and exercise trails to keep the people who use them off the streets.

Provide Preservation and Environmental Protection

Two categories were noted to be high in Current Importance, to protect fish and wildlife habitat and to minimize environmental damages to streams caused by jet boats and big boats, such as on the Current River. In Change in Importance and Future Importance, several categories noted an increase in importance; to educate outdoor recreation users in land ethics; protect fish and wildlife habitat; minimize environmental damages to streams caused by jet boats and big boats, such as on the Current River; and avoid abusing and misusing public land by overcrowding.

Establish a Fair Liability Law

In Current Importance the most important is to enact state laws to reduce liability

insurance cost for outdoor providers, possibly through creative funding ideas such as an insurance pool. This importance is shared in Change in Importance since 1996 and Future Importance with increasing the outdoor recreation providers' ability to offer services and facilities by reducing the cost of liability.

Provide Better Transportation Systems

In all three time frames, the most important and highest increase is to create better access roads and transportation systems to enable people to utilize outdoor recreation areas more efficiently.

Major Outdoor Recreation Issues

In all three time frames, the most important and highest increase is to provide a better waste disposal program on land and reduce water pollution

STATE OF MISSOURI REVISED GOALS AND FUTURE NEEDS ASSESSMENT FOR COMMUNITY RESPONDENTS						
2000 Population		5,595,211		Table Narrative: State averages have been extrapolated from responding survey participants. As a result of the extrapolation, data may not be as accurate as it would be with 100% responsive rate. Final numbers in the column labeled # of Facilities/# of People are the result of a comprehensive community-based assessment survey that was distributed to each RPC. As a result, statewide goals have been modified to match the new findings.		
# of Communities Responding		273				
Total Number of Communities		804				
Response Percentage		33.96				
Representative Population Responding (Community)		2,720,724				
STATE Non-Response Weight (Community-Based)		2.945054945				
Community Based Need					Regional Weighted Average	
Facility	# of Facilities/# of People	Facilities Needed Based on Statewide Goal	Existing Facilities	Additional Needed/(Surplus)	Weighted Existing	Weighted Potential Needs/(Surplus)
Parkland Acres	1 Acre/47	119,047.00	31,145.34	88,497.36	91,724.74	27,917.96
Walking Trail	1 Mile/4,446	1,258.48	288.70	969.78	850.24	408.25
Bicycle Trails	1 Mile/2,624	2,131.78	340.05	1,791.73	1,001.47	1,130.32
Equestrian Trail	1 Mile/4,854	1,145.48	46.70	1,098.78	137.53	1,007.95
Exercise Trail	1 Mile/3,907	1,421.73	77.78	1,343.95	229.07	1,192.66
Nature Trail	1 Mile/4,814	1,165.24	82.56	1,079.68	243.14	919.10
Multi-Purpose Trails	1 Mile/4,220	1,325.77	100.77	1,225.00	296.77	1,029.00
Swimming Pool	1 Pool/6,500	860.80	105.00	755.80	309.23	551.57
Picnic Tables	1 Table/128	43,832.57	8,936.00	34,896.57	26,317.01	17,515.56
Picnic Pavilion	1 Pavilion/1,356	4,127.43	1,228.00	2,899.43	3,616.53	510.90
Golf Courses	1 Course/26,674	209.76	35.00	174.76	103.08	106.69
Ball Diamonds	1 Field/1,545	3,621.52	783.00	2,838.52	2,305.98	1,315.55
Playgrounds	1 Playground/1,379	4,057.50	685.00	3,372.50	2,017.36	2,040.14
Tennis	2 Court/2,333	2,397.90	449.00	1,948.90	1,322.33	1,075.57
Playfields	1 Field/7,886	709.50	258.00	451.50	759.82	(50.33)
Volleyball	1 Court/4,659	1,201.00	149.00	1,052.00	438.81	762.19
Basketball	1 Court/4,410	1,903.31	350.50	1,552.81	1,032.24	871.06
Football/Soccer Fields	1 Field/3,274	1,708.96	336.00	1,372.96	989.54	719.43
Handball/Racquetball	1 Court/43,186	129.56	41.00	88.56	120.75	8181
Multi-Use Courts	1 Court/6,073	921.32	52.00	869.32	153.14	768.18
Horseshoe Courts	1 Court/2,810	1,990.71	284.00	1,706.71	836.40	1,154.31
Shuffle Board Courts	1 Court/4,251	1,316.71	18.00	1,298.17	53.01	1,263.16
Campsites	1 Site/3,400	1,645.21	515.00	1,130.21	1,516.70	128.51
Boat Ramps	1/5 River Miles	0.00	57.00	N/A	167.87	N/A
Ice Rinks	1 Rink/108,829	51.41	2.00	49.41	5.89	45.52
Skateboard Park	1 Park/34,4440	162.46	13.00	149.46	38.29	124.18
* Boat Ramps have been left unrevised and left as previous statewide goal for reference. A community need/response was not indicated on surveys.						

* Boat Ramps have been left unrevised and left as previous statewide goal for reference. A community need/response was not indicated on surveys.

Table A

Table B

Missouri's
Community Recreational Needs
Determined by 2002 Revised Goals
Weighted
Weighted Potential Capital
Facility Existing Needs/Surplus Cost (\$) Total

Parkland Acres	91,724.7	27,918.0	1,000	\$27,917,961
Walking Trail mi.	850.2	408.2	90,000	\$41,905,800
Bicycle Trails mi.	1,001.5	1,130.3	90,000	\$101,728,614
Equestrian Trail mi.	137.5	1,007.9	22,500	\$22,678,763
Exercise Trail mi.	229.1	1,192.7	100,200	\$119,504,975
Nature Trail mi.	243.1	919.1	22,500	\$20,679,659
Multi-Purpose Trails mi.	296.8	1,029.0	90,000	\$92,610,054
Swimming Pool	309.2	551.6	1,000,000	\$551,570,923
Picnic Tables	25,436.4	17,515.6	75	\$1,313,667
Picnic Pavilion	3,492.8	510.9	150,000	\$76,634,840
Golf Courses	103.1	106.7	1,000,000	\$106,687,648
Ball Diamonds	2,306.0	1,315.5	85,000	\$111,821,376
Playgrounds	2,017.4	2,040.1	50,000	\$102,007,112
Tennis	1,322.3	1,075.6	40,000	\$43,022,691
Playfields	759.8	(50.3)	10,000	\$0
Volleyball	438.8	762.2	1,000	\$762,192
Basketball	1,032.2	871.1	40,000	\$34,842,530
Football/Soccer Fields	989.5	719.4	50,000	\$35,971,292
Handball/Racquetball	120.7	8.8	25,000	\$220,330
Multi-Use Courts	153.1	768.2	40,000	\$30,727,042
Horseshoe Courts	836.4	1,154.3	500	\$577,156
Shuffle Board Courts	53.0	1,263.2	2,500	\$3,157,897
Campsites	1,516.7	128.5	1,000	\$128,509
Boat Ramps*	167.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ice Rinks	5.9	45.5	1,500,000	\$68,284,163
Skateboard Park	38.3	124.2	120,000	\$14,901,480
Total Capital Cost				\$1,609,656,672
(Denotes Surplus)				

* Future needs/number of boat ramps was not determined because the need is based on the number of river miles, which was not reported by survey responders.

Chapter III

Regional Planning Commissions

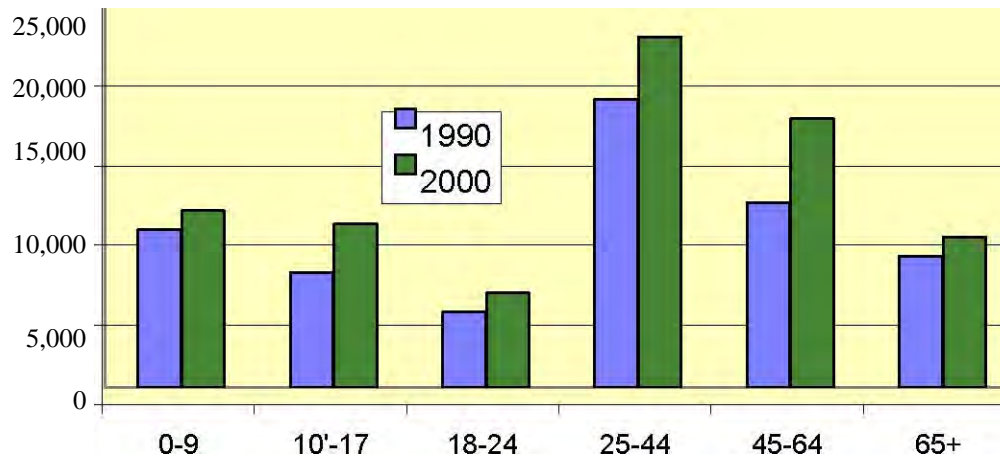
Boonslick Regional Planning Commission

Boonslick

Regional Planning Commission

Population Trends by Age Group

Age Group	1990	2000	% Change
0-9	9,932	11,094	12%
10-17	7,200	10,268	42.6%
18-24	4,714	5,910	25.4%
25-44	18,065	21,993	21.4%
45-64	11,598	16,869	45.4%
65+	8,272	9,471	14.5%
Total	59,781	75,605	26.5%



Source: Missouri Census Data Center "2000"

Boonslick Regional Planning Commission Perceived and Identified Outdoor Recreation Facility Needs

The Boonslick Regional Planning Commission covers approximately 1,598 square miles and is in the east-central portion of the state. The Boonslick region includes three counties and 24 incorporated communities. The region's 2000 population of 75,605 reflects a 26.5% increase since 1990. The region is comprised of community populations that range from 6,737 (Troy) to the region's smallest village (Chain of Rocks), with a population of 91.

The Boonslick region's outdoor recreation facilities and opportunities similar to most of the regions include community owned parks, playgrounds, ball fields, swimming pools, etc., state forests and parks and the amenities offered at those locations.

Three (3) communities in the Boonslick region returned the outdoor recreation facility inventory surveys.

According to the statewide goals for outdoor recreation facilities, the Boonslick region is deficient in all outdoor recreation facility categories as depicted in Table A. The Boonslick regional profile indicates a need of an additional 1,128 acres of parkland to accommodate the identified future recreational facility needs. Table B presents the total estimated capital resources necessary to address the region's projected recreational facilities needs...\$21,834,806.

Relative Importance Issues

Meet Statewide Demand

In Current Importance, most important was divided between evaluating current facility standards, carrying out orderly development maintenance and expansion of outdoor recreation facilities, and allowing more public use of outdoor recreation facilities. In Change in Importance since 1996 and Future Importance, the emphasis was divided equally between the six categories.

Provide Stable Funding Source

In Current Importance, most important was to develop funding sources to improve existing recreational facilities and to develop a comprehensive tax policy to support parks and recreation. In Change in Importance since 1996 and Future Importance, the above categories and to address affordable user fees as a funding source and use the parks-and-soil tax funds to double the acreage of the state park system had the highest increase in importance.

Provide for Special User Groups

In Current Importance, three of the four surveyed categories were very important; one, to provide integrated and accessible outdoor recreation activities and facilities that are equal but not separate; two, to address the special needs of senior citizens, youth, and persons with disabilities; and three, to evaluate the special recreational needs of the rural population, students, and future generations. In Change in Importance since 1996 and Future Importance, all of the above categories on providing sensitivity training for employees toward persons with disabilities show an increase in importance.

Establish Trail Systems

In all three time frames, all of the surveyed categories show a shared emphasis EXCEPT to develop separate ATV areas to accommodate other motorized recreation which is listed as a Change in Importance in 1996 but in a negative importance.

Provide Preservation and Environmental Protection

In Current Importance, most important emphasis is on educating outdoor recreation users in land ethics, to regulate natural resource usage and promote the preservation of pristine natural areas, protect fish and wildlife habitat, and minimize environment damage to streams by jet boats and big boats, such as on the Current River. These categories increased in Change in Importance since 1996 and Future Importance, as well.

Establish a Fair Liability Law

In Current Importance, three categories are highest in importance; one, to increase the outdoor recreation providers' ability to offer services and facilities by reducing the cost of liability, two to research, develop, and actively pursue a course of action that will logically address legal liability as it relates to recreational pursuits; and three, to enact state laws to reduce liability insurance costs for outdoor providers, possibly through creative funding ideas such as insurance pool. In Change in Importance since 1996 and Future Importance the above three categories as well as improving enforcement of existing recreation laws and providing stiffer penalties for abusers and encouraging public use of private lands through improved liability laws, federal incentives and property taxes all show an increase in importance.

Provide Better Transportation Systems

In all three time frames, both categories of one, create better access roads and transportation systems to enable people to utilize outdoor recreation areas more efficiently, and two, to transport all people who want to participate in outdoor recreation to existing state facilities or programs, especially those without access to an automobile such as children and senior citizens are very important and show an increase in importance.

Major Outdoor Recreation Issues

In Current Importance, to provide a better waste disposal program on land and reduce water pollution and to serve the residents of inner cities, small communities and rural areas are most important. In Change in Importance since 1996 and Future Importance, both of these categories and all others share in increase in importance.

BOOTHEEL REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION RESPONSE and FUTURE NEEDS						
2000 Population		75,605	Table Narrative: Regional Averages have been weighted from responding communities. As a result, data may not be as accurate as it would be with 100% response rate. As a result of weighting, potential need is at best an estimate. Each community would need to respond for a 100% response rate to determine actual need based on statewide goals.			
# of Communities Responding		3				
Total Number of Communities		24				
Response Percentage		12.50%				
Representative Population Responding (Community)		6,941				
RPC Non-Response Weight (Community-Based)		8				
STATE Non-Response Weight (Population-Based)		2.056515472				
Community Based Need				Regional Weighted Average		
Facility	# of Facilities/# of People	Facilities Needed Based on Statewide Goal	Existing Facilities	Additional Needed/(Surplus)	Weighted Existing	Weighted Potential Needs/(Surplus)
Parkland Acres	1 Acre/47	1,616.67	61.00	1555.67	488.00	1128.67
Walking Trail	1 Mile/4,446	17.01	0.00	17.01	0.00	17.01
Bicycle Trails	1 Mile/2,624	28.81	0.00	28.81	0.00	28.81
Equestrian Trail	1 Mile/4,854	15.48	0.00	15.48	0.00	15.48
Exercise Trail	1 Mile/3,907	19.21	1.00	18.21	8.00	11.21
Nature Trail	1 Mile/4,814	15.70	0.00	15.70	0.00	15.70
Multi-Purpose Trails	1 Mile/4,220	17.91	0.00	17.91	0.00	17.91
Swimming Pool	1 Pool/6,500	11.63	1.00	10.63	8.00	3.63
Picnic Tables	1 Table/128	592.29	50.00	542.29	400.00	192.29
Picnic Pavilion	1 Pavilion/1,356	55.77	6.00	49.77	48.00	7.77
Golf Courses	1 Course/26,674	2.83	0.00	2.83	0.00	2.83
Ball Diamonds	1 Field/1,545	48.94	3.00	45.94	24.00	24.94
Playgrounds	1 Playground/1,379	54.83	6.00	48.83	48.00	6.83
Tennis	2 Court/2,333	32.40	2.00	30.40	16.00	16.40
Playfields	1 Field/7,886	9.59	1.00	8.59	8.00	1.59
Volleyball	1 Court/4,659	16.23	0.00	16.23	0.00	16.23
Basketball	1 Court/4,410	25.72	2.00	23.72	16.00	9.72
Football/Soccer Fields	1 Field/3,274	23.09	2.00	21.09	16.00	7.09
Handball/Racquetball	1 Court/43,186	1.75	0.00	1.75	0.00	1.75
Multi-Use Courts	1 Court/6,073	12.45	1.00	11.45	8.00	4.45
Horseshoe Courts	1 Court/2,810	26.90	0.00	26.90	0.00	26.90
Shuffle Board Courts	1 Court/4,251	17.78	0.00	17.78	0.00	17.78
Campsites	1 Site/3,400	22.23	0.00	22.23	0.00	22.23
Boat Ramps	1/5 River Miles	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ice Rinks	1 Rink/108,829	0.69	0.00	0.69	0.00	0.69
Skateboard Park	1 Park/34,4440	2.20	0.00	2.20	0.00	2.20
* Boat Ramps have been left unrevised and left as previous statewide goal for reference. A community need/response was not indicated on surveys.						

Table A

Table B

Boonslick Regional Planning Commission

Community Recreational Needs Determined by 2002 Revised Goals

Facility	Weighted Existing	Weighted Potential Needs/Surplus	Capital Cost (\$)	Total
Parkland Acres	488.0	1,128.7	1,000	1,128,666
Walking Trail mi.	0.0	17.0	90,000	1,530,469
Bicycle Trails mi.	0.0	28.8	90,000	2,592,506
Equestrian Trail mi.	0.0	15.5	22,500	348,260
Exercise Trail mi.	8.0	11.2	100,200	1,123,349
Nature Trail mi.	0.0	15.7	22,500	353,356
Multi-Purpose Trails mi.	0.0	17.9	90,000	1,612,300
Swimming Pool	8.0	3.6	1,000,000	3,631,538
Picnic Tables	400.0	192.3	75	14,421
Picnic Pavilion	48.0	7.8	150,000	1,165,745
Golf Courses	0.0	2.8	1,000,000	2,834,433
Ball Diamonds	24.0	24.9	85,000	2,119,530
Playgrounds	48.0	6.8	50,000	341,341
Tennis	16.0	16.4	40,000	656,058
Playfields	8.0	1.6	10,000	15,871
Volleyball	0.0	16.2	1,000	16,229
Basketball	16.0	9.7	40,000	388,732
Football/Soccer Fields	16.0	7.1	50,000	354,615
Handball/Racquetball	0.0	1.8	25,000	43,767
Multi-Use Courts	8.0	4.4	40,000	177,971
Horseshoe Courts	0.0	26.9	500	13,450
Shuffle Board Courts	0.0	17.8	2,500	44,462
Campsites	0.0	22.2	1,000	22,231
Boat Ramps*	0.0	0.0	N/A	N/A
Ice Rinks	0.0	0.7	1,500,000	1,042,071
Skateboard Park	0.0	2.2	120,000	263,436
Total Capital Cost				\$21,834,806

(Denotes Surplus)

*Future needs/number of boat ramps was not determined because the need is based on the number of river miles, which was not reported by survey responders.

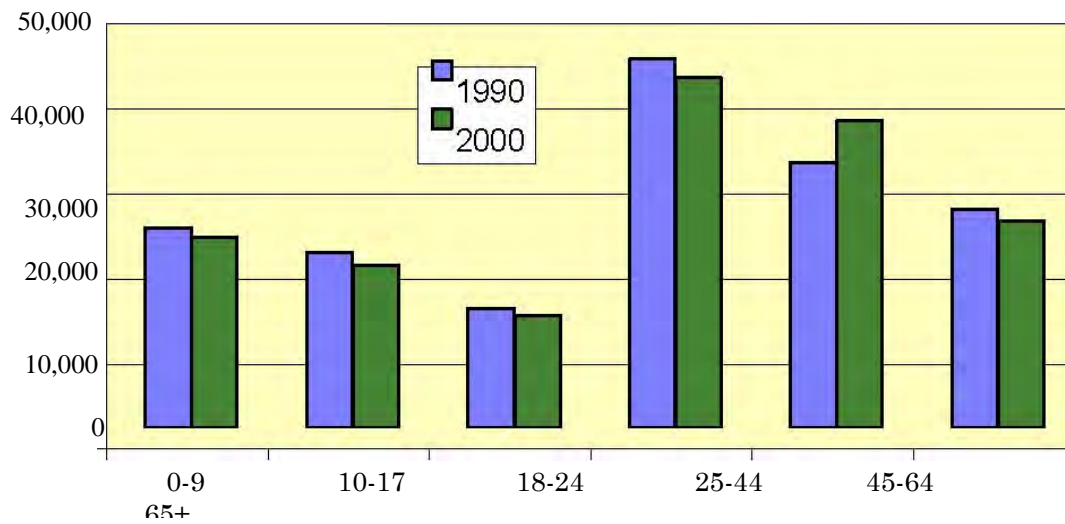
Boothel Regional Planning Commission

Bootheel

Regional Planning Commission

Population Trends by Age Group

Age Group	1990		2000	% Change
0-9	23,576		22,354	-5.2%
10-17	20,629		19,209	-6.9%
18-24	14,086		13,319	-5.4%
25-44	43,413		41,186	-5.1%
45-64	31,172		36,156	16.0%
65+	25,798		24,292	-5.8%
Total	158,674		156,516	-1.4%



Source: Missouri Census Data Center "2000"

Bootheel Regional Planning Commission Perceived and Identified Outdoor Recreation Facility Needs

The Bootheel Regional Planning Commission covers approximately 3,378 square miles and is in the extreme southeast corner of the state. The Bootheel region includes six counties and 62 incorporated communities. The region's 2000 population of 156,516 reflects a 1.4% decline since 1990. The region is comprised of community populations that range from 16,992 (Sikeston) to the region's smallest village (Commerce), with a population of 110.

The Bootheel region's outdoor recreation facilities and opportunities similar to most regions include community owned parks, playgrounds, ball fields, swimming pools, lakes, rivers, etc., state forests and parks and the amenities offered at those locations.

All sixty-two (62) of the communities in the Bootheel region returned the outdoor recreation facility inventory surveys.

According to the statewide goals for outdoor recreation facilities, the Bootheel region is deficient in all but five (5) outdoor recreation facility categories as depicted in Table A. The Bootheel regional profile indicates a need of an additional 2,263 acres of parkland to accommodate the identified future recreational facility needs. Table B presents the total estimated capital resources necessary to address the region's projected recreation facility needs...\$38,446,069.

Relative Importance Issues

Meet Statewide Demand

The most emphasis in Current Importance is to expand existing facilities and provide better maintenance and repair and to carry out orderly maintenance and expansion of outdoor recreation facilities. The expansion of existing facilities also shows a greater Change in Importance in 1996 and Future Importance. The creation of new facilities to meet statewide demand is high in emphasis also and is reflected more for Future Importance than the other categories.

Provide Stable Funding Source

To share state and federal funds with every community and assure a more equitable distribution of funds is the highest emphasis in Current Importance. The highest Change in Importance since 1996 is in assuring the equitable distribution of funds but also to develop funding sources to improve existing recreational facilities. This same trend continues for Future Importance.

Provide for Special User Groups

The highest emphasis in Current Importance is clearly to address the special needs of senior citizens, youth, and persons with disabilities. The Change in Importance since 1996 and Future Importance is to evaluate the special recreational needs of the rural population, students and future generations. This reflects a shift from what is needed now as to the future to include addressing the needs of seniors and those with disabilities, which may be an indication of a current deficiency in those areas.

Establish Trail Systems

The highest emphasis in Current Importance is to provide better surfacing for roads and then to provide jogging, walking and exercise trails to keep the people who use them off the streets. Providing trails for joggers and walkers and keeping them off the streets is the highest Change in Importance since 1996 and Future Importance.

Provide Preservation and Environmental Protection

The highest emphasis in Current Importance is to protect fish and wildlife habitat and pay more attention to natural history and discourage commercialization in and around outdoor recreation areas. The greatest Change in Importance since 1996 and Future Importance is again to pay more attention to natural history and discourage

commercialization in and around outdoor recreation areas. Next in these latter categories is to develop a management plan that is sensitive to the monitoring and regulation of the environmental quality of surface water, groundwater, air and soil.

Establish a Fair Liability Law

The greatest emphasis in Current Importance is to improve enforcement of existing recreation laws and provide stiffer penalties for abusers. The greatest Change in Importance since 1996 and Future Importance is to research, develop and actively pursue a course of action that will logically address legal liability as it relates to recreational pursuits.

Provide Better Transportation Systems

The highest emphasis in Current Importance is to create better access roads and transportation systems to enable people to utilize outdoor recreation areas more efficiently. This is also the highest emphasis in Change in Importance since 1996 and Future Importance.

Major Outdoor Recreation Issues

The higher emphasis in Current Importance is to serve the residents of inner cities, small communities, and rural areas. In the greater increase in Change in Importance since 1996, more felt that better information should be provided about the availability of outdoor recreation providers and better coordination among outdoor recreation providers. In Future Importance, the greatest emphasis was to provide better coordination among outdoor recreation providers followed closely by serving the residents of inner cities, small communities and rural areas.

BOOTHEEL REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION RESPONSE and FUTURE NEEDS						
2000 Population		156,516		Table Narrative: Regional Averages have been weighted from responding communities. As a result, data may not be as accurate as it would be with 100% response rate. As a result of weighting, potential need is at best an estimate. Each community would need to respond for a 100% response rate to determine actual need based on statewide goals.		
# of Communities Responding		62				
Total Number of Communities		62				
Response Percentage		100.00%				
Representative Population Responding (Community)		156,516				
RPC Non-Response Weight (Community-Based)		1				
STATE Non-Response Weight (Population-Based)		2.056515472				
Community Based Need					Regional Weighted Average	
Facility	# of Facilities/# of People	Facilities Needed Based on Statewide Goal	Existing Facilities	Additional Needed/(Surplus)	Weighted Existing	Weighted Potential Needs/(Surplus)
Parkland Acres	1 Acre/47	3,346.9	1,083.00	2,263.79	1,083.00	2,263.79
Walking Trail	1 Mile/4,446	35.20	5.50	29.70	5.50	29.70
Bicycle Trails	1 Mile/2,624	59.63	0.00	59.63	0.00	59.63
Equestrian Trail	1 Mile/4,854	32.04	0.00	32.04	0.00	32.04
Exercise Trail	1 Mile/3,907	39.77	3.30	36.47	3.30	36.47
Nature Trail	1 Mile/4,814	32.51	0.36	32.15	0.36	32.15
Multi-Purpose Trails	1 Mile/4,220	37.9	0.00	37.09	0.00	37.09
Swimming Pool	1 Pool/6,500	24.08	10.00	14.08	10.00	14.08
Picnic Tables	1 Table/128	1,226.14	558.00	668.14	558.00	668.14
Picnic Pavilion	1 Pavilion/1,356	115.46	129.00	(13.54)	129.00	(13.54)
Golf Courses	1 Course/26,674	5.87	7.00	(1.13)	7.00	(1.13)
Ball Diamonds	1 Field/1,545	101.31	87.00	14.31	87.00	14.31
Playgrounds	1 Playground/1,379	113.50	115.00	(1.50)	115.00	(1.50)
Tennis	2 Court/2,333	67.08	49.00	18.08	49.00	18.08
Playfields	1 Field/7,886	19.85	69.00	(49.15)	69.00	(49.15)
Volleyball	1 Court/4,659	33.60	12.00	21.60	12.00	21.60
Basketball	1 Court/4,410	53.24	40.50	12.74	40.50	12.74
Football/Soccer Fields	1 Field/3,274	47.81	34.00	13.81	34.00	13.81
Handball/Racquetball	1 Court/43,186	3.62	6.00	(2.38)	6.00	(2.38)
Multi-Use Courts	1 Court/6,073	25.77	6.00	19.77	6.00	19.77
Horseshoe Courts	1 Court/2,810	55.69	0.00	55.69	0.00	55.69
Shuffle Board Courts	1 Court/4,251	36.82	2.00	34.82	2.00	34.82
Campsites	1 Site/3,400	46.02	23.00	23.02	23.00	23.02
Boat Ramps	1/5 River Miles	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ice Rinks	1 Rink/108,829	1.44	0.00	1.44	0.00	1.44
Skateboard Park	1 Park/34,4440	4.54	0.00	4.54	0.00	4.54
* Boat Ramps have been left unrevised and left as previous statewide goal for reference. A community need/response was not indicated on surveys.						

Table A

Table B

Bootheel Regional Planning Commission

Community Recreational Needs Determined by 2002 Revised Goals

Facility	Weighted Existing	Weighted Potential Needs/Surplus	Capital Cost (\$)	Total
Parkland Acres	1,083.0	2,263.8	1,000	\$2,263,790
Walking Trail mi.	5.5	29.7	90,000	\$2,673,347
Bicycle Trails mi.	0.0	59.6	90,000	\$5,366,955
Equestrian Trail mi.	0.0	32.0	22,500	\$720,961
Exercise Trail mi.	3.3	36.5	100,200	\$3,654,331
Nature Trail mi.	0.4	32.2	22,500	\$723,410
Multi-Purpose Trails mi.	0.0	37.1	90,000	\$3,337,753
Swimming Pool	10.0	14.1	1,000,000	\$14,079,385
Picnic Tables	558.0	668.1	75	\$50,110
Picnic Pavilion	129.0	(13.5)	150,000	\$0
Golf Courses	7.0	(1.1)	1,000,000	\$0
Ball Diamonds	87.0	14.3	85,000	\$0
Playgrounds	115.0	(1.5)	50,000	\$0
Tennis	49.0	18.1	40,000	\$723,075
Playfields	69.0	(49.2)	10,000	\$0
Volleyball	12.0	21.6	1,000	\$21,596
Basketball	40.5	12.7	40,000	\$509,662
Football/Soccer Fields	34.0	13.8	50,000	\$690,261
Handball/Racquetball	6.0	(2.4)	25,000	\$0
Multi-Use Courts	6.0	19.8	40,000	\$790,890
Horseshoe Courts	0.0	55.7	500	\$27,843
Shuffle Board Courts	2.0	34.8	2,500	\$87,044
Campsites	23.0	23.0	1,000	\$23,022
Boat Ramps*	0.0	0.0	N/A	N/A
Ice Rinks	0.0	1.4	1,500,000	\$2,157,275
Skateboard Park	0.0	4.5	120,000	\$545,359
Total Capital Cost				\$38,446,069

(Denotes Surplus)

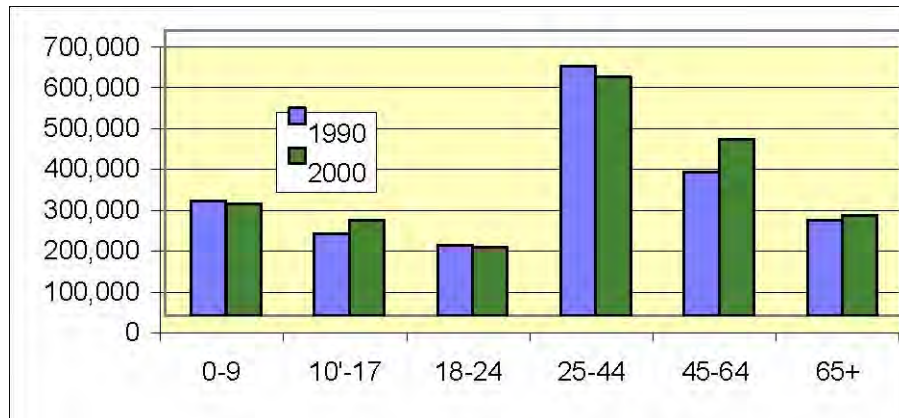
*Future needs/number of boat ramps was not determined because the need is based on the number of river miles, which was not reported by survey responders.

East-West Gateway Coordinating Council

East - West Gateway

Coordinating Council Population Trends by Age Group

Age Group	1990	2000	% Change
0-9	280,474	274,602	-2.1%
10-17	202,026	234,225	16%
18-24	174,153	168,685	-3.1%
25-44	611,758	585,687	-4.3%
45-64	351,986	431,607	22.6%
65+	234,707	245,487	4.6%
Total	1,855,104	1,940,293	4.6%



Source: Missouri Census Data Center "2000"

East-West Gateway Coordinating Council

Perceived and Identified Outdoor Recreation Facility Needs

The Missouri portion of the East-West Gateway Coordinating Council region covers approximately 2,710 square miles and is located in the east-central portion of the state. The East-West Gateway region includes four counties and 62 incorporated communities. The region's 2000 population of 1,940,293 reflects a 4.6% increase since 1990. The region is comprised of community populations that range from 348,189 (St. Louis) to the region's smallest village (City of Champ), with a population of 12.

The East-West Gateway region's outdoor recreation facilities and opportunities similar to most regions include community owned parks, playgrounds, ball fields, swimming pools, lakes, rivers, etc. and the amenities offered at those locations.

Twenty-five (25) communities in the East-West Gateway region returned the outdoor recreation facility inventory surveys.

According to the statewide goals for outdoor recreation facilities, the East-West Gateway region is deficient in all but two (2) outdoor recreation facility categories as depicted in Table A. The East-West Gateway regional profile indicates a surplus of 3,959 acres of parkland needed to accommodate the identified future recreational facility needs. Table B presents the total estimated capital resources necessary to address the region's projected recreation facility needs...\$789,274,463.

Relative Importance Issues

Meet Statewide Demand

In Current Importance, the most important is to carry out orderly development, maintenance and expansion of outdoor recreation facilities. The highest increase in Change in Importance since 1996 and Future Importance is to expand existing facilities and provide better maintenance and repair.

Provide Stable Funding Source

In Current Importance, the most important is to develop funding sources to improve existing recreational facilities. In Change in Importance since 1996, the highest increase is in the same category, but in Future Importance to share state and federal funds with every community is the highest increase in importance.

Provide for Special User Groups

In Current Importance, the most important is to address the special needs of senior citizens, youth, and persons with disabilities. This trend was the same for Change in Importance since 1996 and Future Importance.

Establish Trail Systems

In Current Importance, the most important is to provide better surfacing for roads. The highest increase in Change in Importance since 1996 is to provide jogging, walking and exercise trails to keep the people who use them off the streets.

Provide Preservation and Environmental Protection

In Current Importance, the most important is to protect fish and wildlife habitat. In Change in Importance since 1996 and Future Importance, to provide more environmental protection for Missouri rivers, streams, forest and land had the highest increase in importance.

Establish a Fair Liability Law

In Current Importance, the most important is to improve enforcement of existing recreation laws and provide stiffer penalties for abusers. In Change in Importance since 1996, the highest increase is to increase the outdoor recreation providers' ability to offer services and facilities by reducing the cost of liability. In Future Importance, these two categories were tied for increases in importance.

Provide Better Transportation Systems

In all three time frames, the highest rated is to create better access roads and transportation systems to enable people to utilize outdoor recreation areas more efficiently.

Major Outdoor Recreation Issues

In all three time frames, the highest rated is to provide a better waste disposal program on land and reduce water pollution.

EAST-WEST GATEWAY COORDINATING COUNCIL RESPONSE and FUTURE NEEDS						
2000 Population			1,940,293	Table Narrative: Regional Averages have been weighted from responding communities. As a result, data may not be as accurate as it would be with 100% response rate. As a result of weighting, potential need is at best an estimate. Each community would need to respond for a 100% response rate to determine actual need based on statewide goals.		
# of Communities Responding			25			
Total Number of Communities			62			
Response Percentage			40.32%			
Representative Population Responding (Community)			683,192			
RPC Non-Response Weight (Community-Based)			2.48			
STATE Non-Response Weight (Population-Based)			2.056515472			
Community Based Need				Regional Weighted Average		
Facility	# of Facilities/# of People	Facilities Needed Based on Statewide Goal	Existing Facilities	Additional Needed/(Surplus)	Weighted Existing	Weighted Potential Needs/(Surplus)
Parkland Acres	1 Acre/47	41,489.39	18326.00	23163.39	45448.48	(3,959.09)
Walking Trail	1 Mile/4446	436.41	121.50	314.91	301.32	135.09
Bicycle Trails	1 Mile/2624	739.25	284.50	454.75	0.00	739.25
Equestrian Trail	1 Mile/4854	397.23	32.70	364.53	0.00	397.23
Exercise Trail	1 Mile/3907	493.02	17.90	475.12	44.39	448.63
Nature Trail	1 Mile/4814	403.04	10.65	392.39	26.41	376.63
Multi-Purpose Trails	1 Mile/4220	459.75	23.70	436.05	58.78	400.97
Swimming Pool	1 Pool/6500	298.51	28.00	270.51	69.44	299.07
Picnic Tables	1 Table/128	15,200.15	4012.00	11188.15	9949.76	5,250.39
Picnic Pavilion	1 Pavillion/1356	1,431.30	218.00	1213.30	540.64	890.66
Golf Courses	1 Course/26674	72.74	7.00	65.74	17.36	55.38
Ball Diamonds	1 Field/1545	1,255.86	299.00	956.86	741.52	514.34
Playgrounds	1 Playground/1379	1,407.05	220.00	1187.05	545.60	861.45
Tennis	1 Court/2333	831.54	0.00	831.54	0.00	831.54
Playfields	1 Field/7886	246.04	49.00	197.04	121.52	124.52
Volleyball	1 Court/4659	416.48	53.00	363.48	131.44	285.04
Basketball	1 Court/4410	660.02	94.00	566.02	233.12	426.90
Football/Soccer Fields	1 Field/3274	592.63	133.00	459.63	329.84	262.79
Handball/Racquetball	1 Court/43186	44.93	19.00	25.93	47.12	(2.19)
Multi-Use Courts	1 Court/6073	319.49	21.00	298.49	52.08	267.41
Horseshoe Courts	1 Court/2810	690.33	140.00	550.33	347.20	343.13
Shuffle Board Courts	1 Court/4251	456.42	3.00	453.42	7.44	448.98
Campsites	1 Site/3400	570.52	63.00	507.52	156.24	414.28
Boat Ramps*	1/5 River Miles	0.00	10.00	N/A	24.80	N/A
Ice Rinks	1 rink/108829	17.83	1.00	16.83	2.48	15.35
Skateboard Park	1 park/34440	56.34	1300	55.34	2.48	53.86
* Boat Ramps have been left unrevised and left as previous statewide goal for reference. A community need/response was not indicated on surveys.						

Table A

Table B

East - West Gateway Coordinating Council

Community Recreational Needs Determined by 2002 Revised Goals

Facility	Weighted Existing	Weighted Potential Needs/Surplus	Capital Cost (\$)	Total
Parkland Acres	45,448.5	(3,959.1)	1,000	\$0
Walking Trail mi.	3,013.2	135.1	90,000	\$12,158,467
Bicycle Trails mi.	0.0	739.3	90,000	\$66,532,911
Equestrian Trail Mi.	0.0	397.2	22,500	\$8,937,592
Exercise Trail mi.	44.4	448.6	100,200	\$44,952,944
Nature Trail mi.	26.4	376.6	22,500	\$8,474,097
Multi-Purpose Trails mi.	58.8	401.0	90,000	\$36,087,521
Swimming Pool	69.4	229.1	100,000	\$229,066,615
Picnic Tables	9,949.8	5,250.4	75	\$393,779
Picnic Pavilion	540.6	890.7	150,000	\$133,598,760
Golf Courses	17.4	55.4	1,000,000	\$55,381,623
Ball Diamonds	741.5	514.3	85,000	\$43,719,132
Playgrounds	545.6	861.5	50,000	\$43,072,560
Tennis	0.0	531.5	40,000	\$33,261,464
Playfields	121.5	124.5	10,000	\$1,245,178
Volleyball	131.4	285.0	1,000	\$285,041
Basketball	233.1	426.9	40,000	\$17,076,130
Football/Soccer Fields	329.8	262.8	50,000	\$13,139,514
Handball/Racquetball	47.1	(2.2)	25,000	\$0
Multi-Use Courts	52.1	267.4	40,000	\$10,696,505
Horseshoe Courts	347.2	343.1	500	\$171,566
Shuffle Board Courts	7.4	119.0	2,500	\$1,122,445
Campsites	156.2	414.3	1,000	\$414,283
Boat Ramps*	24.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ice Rinks	2.5	15.3	1,500,000	\$23,023,244
Skateboard Park	2.5	53.9	120,000	\$6,463,092
Total Capital Cost				\$789,274,463

(Denotes Surplus)

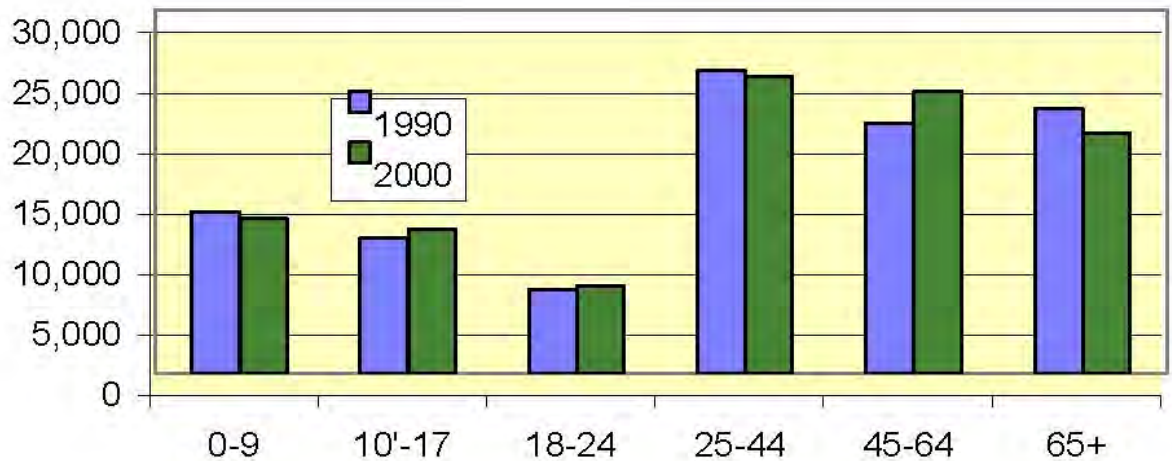
*Future needs/number of boat ramps was not determined because the need is based on the number of river miles, which was not reported by survey responders.

Green Hills Regional Planning Commission

Green Hills Regional Planning Commission

Population Trends by Age Group

Age Group	1990	2000	% Change
0-9	13,313	12,821	-3.7%
10-17	11,150	11,849	6%
18-24	6,887	7,221	4.8%
25-44	24,996	24,521	-1.9%
45-94	20,626	23,276	12.8%
65+	21,836	19,813	-9.3%
Total	98,808	99,501	0.7%



Green Hills Regional Planning Commission Perceived and Identified Outdoor Recreation Facility Needs

The Green Hills Regional Planning Commission covers approximately 6,412 square miles and is in the north central portion of the state. The Green Hills region includes eleven counties and 75 incorporated communities. The region's 2000 population of 99,501 reflects a .7% increase since 1990. The region is comprised of community populations that range from 8,969(Chillicothe) to the region's two smallest villages (Powersville and Dalton), with each having a population of 38.

The Green Hills region's outdoor recreation facilities and opportunities similar to most regions include community owned parks, playgrounds, ball fields, swimming pools, lakes, rivers, etc., state forests and parks and the amenities offered at those locations.

Twelve (12) communities in the Green Hills region returned the outdoor recreation facility inventory surveys.

According to the statewide goals for outdoor recreation facilities, the Green Hills region is deficient in all but eight (8) outdoor recreation facility categories, as depicted in Table A. The Green Hills regional profile indicates a need of an additional 502 acres of parkland to accommodate the identified future recreational facility needs. Table B presents the total estimated capital resources necessary to address the region's projected recreational facility needs...\$15,957,113.

Relative Importance Issues

Meet Statewide Demand

In Current Importance, the most emphasis is to carry out orderly development maintenance and expansion of outdoor recreation facilities. In Changes in Importance since 1996, to allow more public use of outdoor recreation facilities is highest and then to carry out orderly development maintenance and expansion of outdoor recreation facilities is next. In Future Importance, the trend continued the same as in the Changes in Importance since 1996.

Provide Stable Funding Source

One category is noted as highest in all time frames, to assure more equitable distribution of funds. Other categories noted also for high ratings is developing funding sources to improve existing recreational facilities, sharing state and federal funds with every community and developing a comprehensive tax policy to support parks and recreation.

Provide for Special User Groups

In Current Importance, to address the special needs of senior citizens, youth, and persons with disabilities is most important. This category is tied for highest Change in Importance since 1996 with evaluating the special recreational needs of the rural population, students, and future generations. In Future Importance, the evaluation of the special recreational needs of the rural population, students and future generations is also the highest.

Establish Trail Systems

In Current Importance, to provide better surfacing for roads is most important. Second to this is to provide jogging, walking, and exercise trails to keep people who use them off the streets. To provide the jogging, walking and exercise trails is highest in Change in Importance since 1996; however, in Future Importance to provide better surfacing for roads was most important.

Provide Preservation and Environmental Protection

In Current Importance, the category of most importance is to develop a management plan that is sensitive to the monitoring and regulation of the environmental quality of surface water, groundwater, air, and soil. This category also reflected the highest increase in Change in Importance since 1996. In Future Importance, two categories are tied for

importance, those being to minimize environmental damages to streams caused by jet boats and big boats, such as on the Current River and to avoid abusing and misusing public land by overcrowding.

Establish a Fair Liability Law

Two categories are tied for most importance in Current Importance, to increase the outdoor recreation providers' ability to offer services and facilities by reducing the cost of liability and second, to research, develop, and actively pursue a course of action that will logically address legal liability as it relates to recreational pursuits. The category that increased the most in Change in Importance since 1996 is to enact state laws to reduce liability insurance costs for outdoor providers, possibly through creative funding ideas such as an insurance pool. This category and to improve enforcement of existing recreation laws and provide stiffer penalties for abusers is tied for greatest increase in Future Importance.

Provide Better Transportation Systems

One category is noted as highest in all three time frames for importance, to create better access roads and transportation systems to enable people to utilize outdoor recreation areas more efficiently.

Major Outdoor Recreation Issues

In Current Importance, two categories are tied for most importance, to provide a better waste disposal program on land and reduce water pollution and second, to preserve wetlands. All categories are near the same in Change in Importance since 1996. In Future Importance, two categories are tied, to provide a better waste disposal program on land and reduce water pollution and to serve the residents of inner cities, small communities, and rural areas.

GREEN HILLS REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION RESPONSE and FUTURE NEEDS						
2000 Population		99,501	Table Narrative: Regional Averages have been weighted from responding communities. As a result, data may not be as accurate as it would be with a 100% response rate. As a result of weighting, potential need is at best an estimate. Each community would need to respond for a 100% response rate to determine actual need based on statewide goals.			
# of Communities Responding		12				
Total Number of Communities		75				
Response Percentage		16.00%				
Representative Population Responding (Community)		14,286				
RPC Non-Response Weight (Community-Based)		6.25				
STATE Non-Response Weight (Population Based)		2.056515472				
Community Based Need				Regional Weighted Average		
Facility	# of Facilities/# of People	Facilities Needed Based on Statewide Goal	Existing Facilities	Additional Needed/(Surplus)	Weighted Existing	Weighted Potential Needs/(Surplus)
Parking Acres	Acre/47	2127.64	260.00	1867.64	1625.00	502.64
Walking Trail	Mile/4446	22.38	1.60	20.78	10.00	12.38
Bicycle Trails	Mile/2624	37.91	0.50	37.41	0.00	37.91
Equestrian Trail	Mile/4854	20.37	0.00	20.37	0.00	20.37
Exercise Trail	Mile/3907	25.28	1.50	23.78	9.38	15.91
Nature Trail	Mile/4814	20.67	2.30	18.37	14.38	6.29
Multi-Purpose Trails	Mile/4220	23.58	0.00	23.58	0.00	23.58
Swimming Pool	Pool/6500	15.31	3.00	12.31	18.75	3.44
Picnic Tables	Table/128	779.49	181.00	598.49	1131.25	351.76
Picnic Pavilion	Pavilion/1356	73.40	34.00	39.40	212.50	139.10
Golf Courses	Course/26674	3.73	0.00	3.73	0.00	3.73
Ball Diamonds	Field/1545	64.40	13.00	51.40	81.25	16.85
Playgrounds	Playground/1379	72.16	25.00	47.16	156.25	84.09
Tennis	Court/2333	42.64	13.00	29.64	81.25	38.61
Playfields	Field/7886	12.62	1.00	11.62	6.25	6.37
Volleyball	Court/4659	21.36	8.00	13.36	50.00	28.64
Basketball	Court/4410	33.85	14.00	19.85	87.50	53.65
Football/Soccer Fields	Field/3274	30.39	3.00	27.39	18.75	11.64
Handball/Racquetball	Court/43186	2.30	0.00	2.30	0.00	2.30
Multi-Use Courts	Court/6073	16.38	1.00	15.38	6.25	10.13
Horseshoe Courts	Court/2810	35.40	4.00	31.40	25.00	10.40
Shuffle board Courts	Court/4251	23.41	2.00	21.41	12.50	10.91
Campsites	Site/3400	29.26	1.00	28.26	6.25	23.01
Boat Ramps*	1/5 River Miles	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ice Rinks	rink/108829	0.91	0.00	0.91	0.00	0.91
Skateboard Park	park/34440	2.89	0.00	2.89	0.00	2.89
* Boat Ramps have been left unrevised and left as previous statewide goal for reference. A community need/response was not indicated on surveys.						

Table A

Table B

Green Hills Regional Planning Commission

Community Recreational Needs Determined by 2002 Revised Goals

Facility	Weighted Existing	Weighted Potential Needs/Surplus	Capital Cost (\$)	Total
Parkland Acres	1,625.0	502.3	1,000	\$502,635
Walking Trail mi.	10.0	12.4	90,000	\$1,114,194
Bicycle Trails mi.	0.0	37.9	90,000	\$3,411,903
Equestrian Trail mi.	0.0	20.4	22,500	\$458,333
Exercise Trail mi.	9.4	15.9	100,200	\$1,593,980
Nature Trail mi.	14.4	6.3	22,500	\$141,601
Multi-Purpose Trails mi.	0.0	23.6	90,000	\$2,121,890
Swimming Pool	18.8	(3.4)	1,000,000	\$0
Picnic Tables	1,131.3	(351.8)	75	\$0
Picnic Pavilion	212.5	(139.1)	150,000	\$0
Golf Courses	0.0	3.7	1,000,000	\$3,730,294
Ball Diamonds	81.3	(16.8)	85,000	\$0
Playgrounds	156.3	(84.1)	50,000	\$0
Tennis	81.3	(38.6)	40,000	\$0
Playfields	6.3	6.4	10,000	\$63,672
Volleyball	50.0	(28.6)	1,000	\$0
Basketball	87.5	(53.7)	40,000	\$0
Football/Soccer Fields	18.8	11.6	50,000	\$582,046
Handball/Racquetball	0.0	2.3	25,000	\$57,600
Multi-Use Courts	6.3	10.1	40,000	\$405,362
Horseshoe Courts	25.0	10.4	500	\$5,201
Shuffle Board Courts	12.5	10.9	2,500	\$27,264
Campsites	6.3	23.0	1,000	\$23,007
Boat Ramps*	0.0	0.0	N/A	N/A
Ice Rinks	0.0	0.9	1,500,000	\$1,371,432
Skateboard Park	0.0	2.9	120,000	\$346,698
Total Capital Cost				\$15,957,113

(Denotes Surplus)

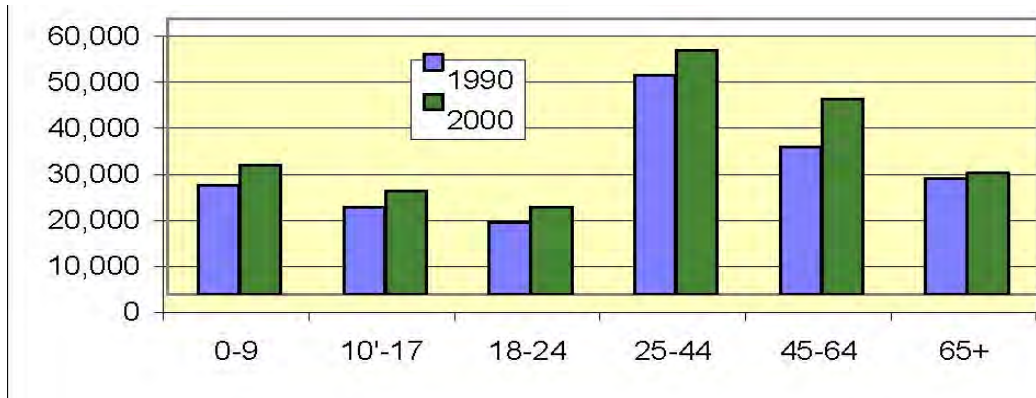
*Future needs/number of boat ramps was not determined because the need is based on the number of river miles, which was not reported by survey responders.

**Harry S
Truman
Coordinating
Council**

Harry S Truman Regional Planning Commission

Population Trends by Age Group

Age Group	1990	2000	% Change
0-9	23,713	28,040	18.2%
10-17	18,838	22,435	19%
18-24	15,669	19,077	21.7%
25-44	47,608	53,165	11.7%
45-64	32,109	42,504	32.4%
65+	25,233	26,323	4.4%
Total	163,160	191,544	17.4%



Source: Missouri Census Data Center “2000”

Harry S Truman Coordinating Council Region Perceived and Identified Outdoor Recreation Facility Needs

The Harry S Truman Coordinating Council contains approximately 2,432 square miles in the southwestern corner of Missouri. The Harry S Truman region includes four counties and 26 incorporated communities. The region's 2000 population of 191,544 reflects a 17.4% increase since 1990. The region is comprised of community populations that range from Joplin (45,504) to the region's smallest village (Shoal Creek Estates) with a population of 51.

The Harry S Truman region's outdoor recreation facilities and opportunities similar to most regions include community owned parks, playgrounds, ball fields, swimming pools, etc., state forests and parks and the amenities offered at those locations.

Four (4) communities in the Harry S Truman region returned the outdoor recreation facility inventory surveys.

According to the statewide goals for outdoor recreation facilities, the Harry S Truman region is deficient in all but six (6) listed outdoor recreation categories as depicted in Table A. The Harry S Truman regional profile indicates a surplus of 1,373 acres of parkland necessary to accommodate the identified future recreation facility needs. Table B presents the total estimated capital resources necessary to address the region's projected recreational needs...\$29,423,350.

Relative Importance Issues

Meet Statewide Demand

In Current Importance the highest emphasis is split between expanding existing facilities and providing better maintenance and repair and carrying out orderly development maintenance and expansion of outdoor recreation facilities. In Change in Importance since 1996 and Future Importance the one category that is continuous for both in increased changes are to expand existing facilities and provide better maintenance and repair.

Provide Stable Funding Source

In Current Importance, the most important category is to develop a comprehensive tax policy to support parks and recreation. In Change in Importance since 1996 and Future Importance, most categories are equal in developing funding sources, sharing state and federal funds, assuring more equitable distribution of funds, developing a comprehensive tax policy to support parks and recreation and enacting a statewide tax to supplement the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

Provide for Special User Groups

In Current Importance, Change since 1996, and Future Importance the most emphasis is on addressing the special needs of senior citizens, youth, and persons with disabilities.

Establish Trail Systems

One of the categories that received top emphasis in Current Importance, Change since 1996, and Future Importance is to provide jogging, walking and exercise trails to keep the people who use them off the streets. This category was the only consistently highest rated across all three time frames.

Provide Preservation and Environmental Protection

In Current Importance, Changes since 1996 and Future Importance the category most important was to acquire more public land, especially larger natural areas and wilderness. Other categories that were close were to avoid abusing and misusing public land by overcrowding and to protect fish and wildlife habitats.

Establish a Fair Liability Law

Three categories were equally tied for highest rating in Current Importance, Changes since 1996, and Future Importance; increase the outdoor recreation providers' ability to offer services and

facilities by reducing the cost of liability; research, develop and actively pursue a course of action that will logically address legal liability as it relates to recreational pursuits; and enact state laws to reduce liability insurance costs for outdoor providers, possibly through creative funding ideas such as an insurance pool.

Provide Better Transportation Systems

The category receiving the highest rating in Current Importance, Change since 1996 and Future Importance is to create better access roads and transportation systems to enable people to utilize outdoor recreation areas more efficiently.

Major Outdoor Recreation Issues

In Current Importance the category receiving the highest rating was to develop a sensible land acquisition program that provides more open space and improved buffer zones. In Change of Importance since 1996, to provide a better waste disposal program on land and reduce water pollution increased the most while in Future Importance the above two categories and to provide better coordination among outdoor recreation providers are all three tied in most increased emphasis.

HARRY S. TRUMAN COORDINATING COUNCIL REGION RESPONSE and FUTURE NEEDS						
2000 Population		191,544	Table Narrative: Regional Averages have been weighted from responding communities. As a result, data may not be as accurate as it would be with a 100% response rate. As a result of weighting, potential need is at best an estimate. Each community would need to respond for a 100% response rate to determine actual need based on statewide goals.			
# of Communities Responding		4				
Total Number of Communities		26				
Response Percentage		15.38%				
Representative Population Responding (Community)		48,894				
RPC Non-Response Weight (Community-Based)		6.5				
STATE Non-Response Weight (Population-Based)		2.056515472				
Community Based Need				Regional Weighted Average		
Facility	# of Facilities/# of People	Facilities Needed Based on Statewide Goal	Existing Facilities	Additional Needed/(Surplus)	Weighted Existing	Weighted Potential Needs/(Surplus)
Parkland Acres	1 Acre/47	4,095.80	841.50	3254.30	5469.75	(1,373.95)
Walking Trail	1 Mile/4446	43.08	2.75	40.33	17.88	25.21
Bicycle Trails	1 Mile/2624	72.98	0.00	72.98	0.00	72.98
Equestrian Trail	1 Mile/4854	39.21	0.00	39.21	0.00	39.21
Exercise Trail	1 Mile/3907	48.67	1.00	47.67	6.50	42.17
Nature Trail	1 Mile/4814	39.79	0.00	39.79	0.00	39.79
Multi-Purpose Trails	1 Mile/4220	45.39	1.00	44.39	6.50	38.89
Swimming Pool	1 Pool/6500	29.47	7.00	22.47	45.50	(16.03)
Picnic Tables	1 Table/128	1,500.54	700.00	1100.54	2600.00	(1,099.46)
Picnic Pavilion	1 Pavilion/1356	141.30	20.00	121.30	130.00	11.30
Golf Course	1 Course/26674	7.18	1.00	6.18	6.50	0.68
Ball Diamonds	1 Field/1545	123.98	19.00	104.98	123.50	0.48
Playgrounds	1 Playground/1379	138.90	14.00	124.90	91.00	47.90
Tennis	1 Court/2333	82.09	8.00	74.09	52.00	30.09
Playfields	1 Field/7886	24.29	9.00	15.29	58.50	(34.21)
Volleyball	1 Court/4659	41.11	3.00	38.11	19.50	21.61
Basketball	1 Court/4410	65.16	9.00	56.16	58.50	6.66
Football/Soccer Fields	1 Field/3274	58.50	19.00	39.50	123.50	(65.00)
Handball/Racquetball	1 Court/43186	4.44	0.00	4.44	0.00	4.44
Multi-Use Courts	1 Court/6073	31.54	0.00	31.54	0.00	31.54
Horseshoe Courts	1 Court/2810	68.15	9.00	59.15	58.50	9.65
Shuffle Board Courts	1 Court/4251	45.06	1.00	44.06	6.50	38.56
Campsites	1 Site/3400	56.32	16.00	40.32	104.00	(47.68)
Boat Ramps*	1/5 River Miles	0.00	2.00	N/A	13.00	N/A
Ice Rinks	1 rink/108829	1.76	0.00	1.76	0.00	1.76
Skateboard Park	1 park/34440	5.56	0.00	5.56	0.00	5.56
* Boat Ramps have been left unrevised and left as previous statewide goal for reference. A community need/response was not indicated on surveys.						

Table A

Table B

Harry S Truman Coordinating Council

Community Recreational Needs Determined by 2002 Revised Goals

Facility	Weighted Existing	Weighted Potential Needs/Surplus	Capital Cost (\$)	Total
Parkland Acres	5,469.8	(1,374.0)	1,000	\$0
Walking Trail mi.	17.9	25.2	90,000	\$2,268,667
Bicycle Trails mi.	0.0	73.0	90,000	\$6,568,070
Equestrian Trail mi.	0.0	39.2	22,500	\$882,311
Exercise Trail mi.	6.5	42.2	100,200	\$4,225,525
Nature Trail mi.	0.0	39.8	22,500	\$895,221
Multi-Purpose Trails mi.	6.5	38.9	90,000	\$3,499,736
Swimming Pool	45.5	(16.0)	1,000,000	\$0
Picnic Tables	2,600.0	(1,099.5)	75	\$0
Picnic Pavilion	130.0	11.3	150,000	\$1,694,476
Golf Courses	6.5	0.7	1,000,000	\$680,988
Ball Diamonds	123.5	0.5	85,000	\$40,600
Playgrounds	91.0	47.9	50,000	\$2,395,142
Tennis	52.0	30.1	40,000	\$1,203,542
Playfields	58.5	(34.2)	10,000	\$0
Volleyball	19.5	21.6	1,000	\$21,615
Basketball	58.5	6.7	40,000	\$266,276
Football/Soccer Fields	123.5	(65.0)	50,000	\$0
Handball/Racquetball	0.0	4.4	25,000	\$110,883
Multi-Use Courts	0.0	31.5	40,000	\$1,261,601
Horseshoe Courts	58.5	9.6	500	\$4,824
Shuffle Board Courts	6.5	38.6	2,500	\$96,393
Campsites	104.0	(47.7)	1,000	\$0
Boat Ramps*	13.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ice Rinks	0.0	1.8	1,500,000	\$2,640,069
Skateboard Park	0.0	5.6	120,000	\$667,410
Total Capital Cost				\$29,423,350

(Denotes Surplus)

*Future needs/number of boat ramps was not determined because the need is based on the number of river miles, which was not reported by survey responders.

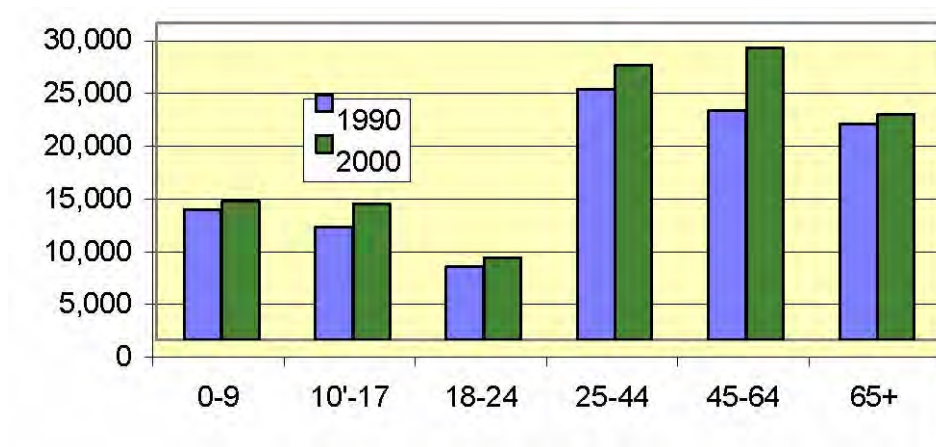
**Kaysinger
Basin Regional
Planning
Commission**

Kaysinger Basin

Regional Planning Commission

Population Trends by Age Group

Age Group	1990	2000	% Change
0-9	12,301	13,083	6.4%
10-17	10,690	12,891	20.6%
18-24	6,975	7,730	10.8%
25-44	23,764	25,978	9.3%
45-64	21,689	27,595	27.2%
65+	20,435	21,332	4.4%
Total	95,854	108,609	13.3%



Source: Missouri Census Data Center "2000"

Kaysinger Basin Regional Planning Commission Perceived and Identified Outdoor Recreation Facility Needs

The Kaysinger Basin Regional Planning Commission covers approximately 4,642 square miles and is in the north central portion of the state. The Kaysinger Basin region includes seven counties and 51 incorporated communities. The region's 2000 population of 108,609 reflects a 13.3% increase since 1990. The region is comprised of community populations that range from 9,311 (Clinton) to the region's smallest village (Gerster), with a population of 35.

The Kaysinger Basin region's outdoor recreation facilities and opportunities similar to most regions include community owned parks, playgrounds, ball fields, swimming pools, lakes, rivers, etc., state forests and parks and the amenities offered at those locations.

Thirty (30) communities in the Kaysinger Basin region returned the outdoor recreation facility inventory surveys.

According to the statewide goals for outdoor recreation facilities, the Kaysinger Basin region is deficient in all but four (4) outdoor recreation facility categories as depicted in Table A. The Kaysinger Basin regional profile indicates a need of an additional 1,289 acres of parklands to accommodate the identified future recreation facility needs. Table B presents the total estimated capital resources necessary to address the region's projected recreational needs...\$26,801,360.

There were no Relative Importance Surveys returned from the communities in the Kaysinger Basin Regional Planning Commission area.

KAYSINGER BASIN REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION RESPONSE and FUTURE NEEDS						
2000 Population		108,609	Table Narrative: Regional Averages have been weighted from responding communities. As a result, data may not be as accurate as it would be with 100% response rate. As a result of weighting, potential need is at best an estimate. Each community would need to respond for a 100% response rate to determine actual need based on statewide goals.			
# of Communities Responding		30				
Total Number of Communities		51				
Response Percentage		58.82%				
Representative Population Responding (Community)		46,109				
RPC Non-Response Weight (Community-Based)		1.7				
STATE Non-Response Weight (Population-Based)		2.056515472				
Community Based Need				Regional Weighted Average		
Facility	# of Facilities/# of People	Facilities Needed Based on Statewide Goal	Existing Facilities	Additional Needed/(Surplus)	Weighted Existing	Weighted Potential Needs/(Surplus)
Parkland Acres	Acre/47	2322.39	607.70	1714.69	1033.09	1289.30
Walking trail	Mile/4446	24.43	5.00	19.43	8.50	15.93
Bicycle Trails	Mile/2624	41.38	0.00	41.38	0.00	41.38
Equestrian Trail	Mile/4854	22.23	0.00	22.23	0.00	22.23
Exercise Trail	Mile/3907	27.60	2.00	25.60	3.40	24.20
Nature Trail	Mile/4814	22.56	1.00	21.56	1.70	20.86
Multi-Purpose Trails	Mile/4220	25.73	0.00	25.73	0.00	25.73
Swimming Pool	Pool/6500	16.71	6.00	10.71	10.20	6.51
Picnic Tables	Table/128	850.84	335.00	515.84	569.50	281.34
Picnic Pavilion	Pavillion/1356	80.12	54.00	26.12	91.80	(11.68)
Golf Courses	Course/26674	4.07	2.00	2.07	3.40	0.67
Ball Diamonds	Field/7886	70.30	24.00	46.30	40.80	29.50
Playgrounds	Playground/1379	78.76	36.00	42.76	61.20	17.56
Tennis	Court/2333	46.55	16.00	30.55	27.20	19.35
Playfields	Field/7886	13.77	11.00	2.77	18.70	4.93
Volleyball	Court/4659	23.31	9.00	14.31	15.30	8.01
Basketball	Court/4410	36.95	21.50	15.45	36.55	0.40
Football/Soccer Fields	Field/3274	33.17	10.00	23.17	17.00	16.17
Handball/Racquetball	Court/43186	2.51	3.00	0.49	5.10	2.59
Multi-Use Courts	Court/6073	17.88	0.00	17.88	0.00	17.88
Horseshoe Courts	Court/2810	38.64	18.00	20.64	30.60	8.04
Shuffle Board Courts	Court/4251	25.55	1.00	24.55	1.70	23.85
Campsites	Site/3400	31.94	72.00	(40.06)	122.40	(90.46)
Boat Ramps*	1/5 river miles	0.00	10.00	N/A	17.00	N/A
Ice Rinks	rink/108829	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
Skateboard Park	park/34440	3.15	1.00	2.15	1.70	1.45
* Boat Ramps have been left unrevised and left as previous statewide goal for reference. A community need/response was not indicated on surveys.						

Table A

Table B

Kaysinger Basin Regional Planning Commission

Community Recreational Needs Determined by 2002 Revised Goals

Facility	Weighted Existing	Weighted Potential Needs/Surplus	Capital Cost (\$)	Total
Parkland Acres	1,033.1	1,289.3	1,000	\$1,289,302
Walking Trail mi.	8.5	15.9	90,000	\$1,433,567
Bicycle Trails mi.	0.0	41.4	90,000	\$3,724,217
Equestrian Trail mi.	0.0	22.2	22,500	\$500,287
Exercise Trail mi.	3.4	24.2	100,200	\$2,424,570
Nature Trail mi.	1.7	20.9	22,500	\$469,357
Multi-Purpose Trails mi.	0.0	25.7	90,000	\$2,316,121
Swimming Pool	10.2	6.5	1,000,000	\$6,509,077
Picnic Tables	569.5	281.3	75	\$21,100
Picnic Pavilion	91.8	(11.7)	150,000	\$0
Golf Courses	3.4	0.7	1,000,000	\$671,754
Ball Diamonds	40.8	29.5	85,000	\$2,507,298
Playground	61.2	17.6	50,000	\$878,024
Tennis	27.2	19.3	40,000	\$773,829
Playfields	18.7	(4.9)	10,000	\$0
Volleyball	15.3	8.0	1,000	\$8,013
Basketball	36.6	0.4	40,000	\$15,807
Football/Soccer Fields	17.0	16.2	50,000	\$808,641
Handball/Racquetball	5.1	(2.6)	25,000	\$0
Multi-Use Courts	0.0	17.9	40,000	\$715,351
Horseshoe Courts	30.6	8.0	500	\$4,021
Shuffle Board Courts	1.7	23.8	2,500	\$59,621
Campsites	122.4	(90.5)	1,000	\$0
Boat Ramps*	17.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ice Rinks	0.0	1.0	1,500,000	\$1,496,968
Skateboard Park	1.7	1.5	120,000	\$174,434
Total Capital Cost				\$26,801,360

(Denotes Surplus)

*Future needs/number of boat ramps was not determined because the need is based on the number of river miles, which was not reported by survey responders.

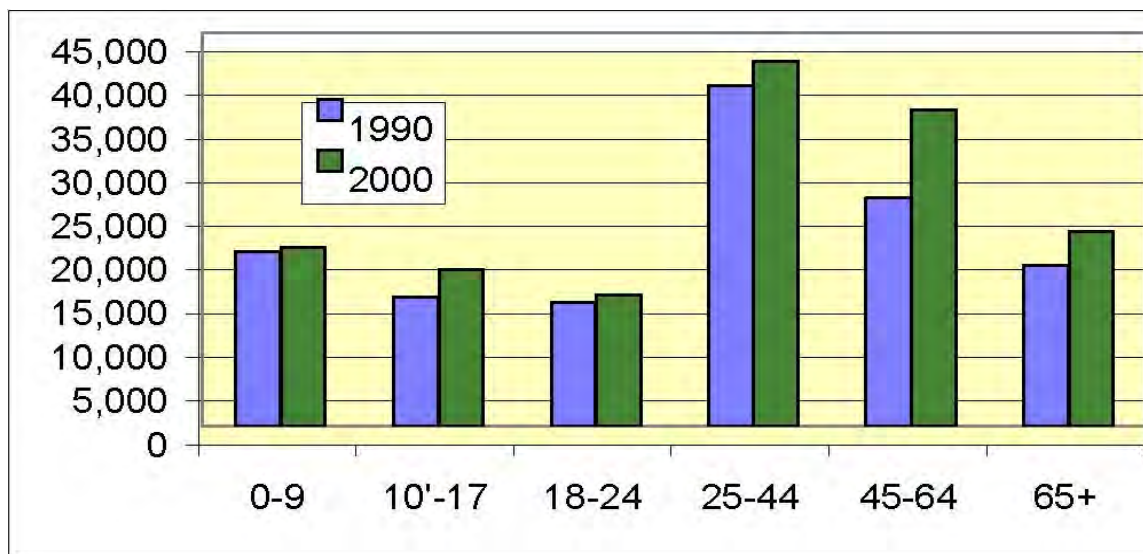
**Lake of the
Ozark
Council of
Local
Governments**

Lake of the Ozarks

Council of Local Governments

Population Trends by Age Group

Age Group	1990	2000	% Change
0-9	19,925	20,474	2.8%
10-17	14,673	17,840	21.6%
18-24	14,158	15,022	6.1%
25-44	38,927	41,792	7.4%
45-64	26,112	36,215	38.7%
65+	18,439	22,259	20.7%
Total	132,234	153,602	16.2%



Source: Missouri Census Data Center "2000"

Lake of the Ozarks Council of Local Governments Perceived and Identified Outdoor Recreation Facility Needs

The Lake of the Ozarks Council of Local Governments covers approximately 3,242 square miles and is located in the central portion of the state. The Lake of the Ozarks region includes five counties and 19 incorporated communities. The region's 2000 population of 153,602 reflects a 16.2% increase since 1990. The region is comprised of community populations that range from 12,155 (Lebanon) to the region's smallest village (Lakeside), with a population of 37.

The Lake of the Ozarks region's outdoor recreation facilities and opportunities similar to most regions include community owned parks, playgrounds, ball fields, swimming pools, lakes, rivers, etc., state forests and parks and the amenities offered at those locations.

Eight (8) communities in the Lake of the Ozarks region returned the outdoor recreation facility inventory surveys.

According to the statewide goals for outdoor recreation facilities, the Lake of the Ozarks region is deficient in all but one (1) outdoor recreation facility category as depicted in Table A. The Lake of the Ozarks regional profile indicated a need of an additional 2,303 acres of parkland to accommodate the identified recreational facility needs. Table B presents the total estimated capital resources necessary to address the region's projected recreational facility needs...\$70,270,149.

Relative Importance Issues

Meet Statewide Demand

In Current Importance, the highest emphasis is to allow more public use of outdoor recreation facilities. The highest increase in Change in Importance since 1996 is to carry out orderly development maintenance and expansion of outdoor recreation facilities. Areas of Future Importance is divided between the categories listed above and expanding existing facilities, providing better maintenance and repair, creating new ones and determining the impact of leisure time on outdoor recreation.

Provide Stable Funding Source

In Current Importance, the highest emphasis is to develop funding sources to improve existing recreational facilities. This category is the largest increase in Change in Importance since 1996 and Future Importance.

Provide for Special User Groups

In Current Importance, the highest emphasis is to address the special needs of senior citizens, youth, and persons with disabilities. In Change in Importance since 1996, the largest increase is to evaluate the special recreational needs of the rural population, students, and future generations. In Future Importance, both of the noted categories are tied for the largest increase in importance.

Establish Trail Systems

All three time frames show the highest emphasis to provide jogging, walking and exercise trails to keep the people who use them off the streets.

Provide Preservation and Environmental Protection

In Current Importance, the highest emphasis is split between protecting fish and wildlife habitat and minimizing environmental damages to streams caused by jet boats and big boats, such as on the Current River. These categories also show the highest increase in Change in Importance since 1996 and Future Importance.

Establish a Fair Liability Law

All three time frames show the greatest increase in importance to improve enforcement of existing recreation laws and provide stiffer penalties for abusers.

Provide Better Transportation Systems

All three time frames show the greatest increase in importance in creating better access roads and transportation systems to enable people to utilize outdoor recreation areas more efficiently.

Major Outdoor Recreation Issues

All three time frames show the greatest increase in importance in providing a better waste disposal program on land and reducing water pollution.

LAKE OF THE OZARKS COUNCIL OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS RESPONSE and FUTURE NEEDS						
2000 Population		153,602	Table Narrative: Regional Averages have been weighted from responding communities. As a result, data may not be as accurate as it would be with 100% response rate. As a result of weighting, potential need is at best an estimate. Each community would need to respond for a 100% response rate to determine actual need based on statewide goals.			
# of Communities Responding		8				
Total Number of Communities		19				
Response Percentage		42.11%				
Representative Population Responding (Community)		24,505				
RPC Non-Response Weight (Community-Based)		2.375				
STATE Non-Response Weight (Population-Based)		2.056515472				
Community Based Need				Regional Weighted Average		
Facility	# of Facilities/ # of People	Facilities Needed Based on Statewide Goal	Existing Facilities	Additional Needed/(Surplus)	Weighted Existing	Weighted Potential Needs/(Surplus)
Parkland Acres	1 Acre/47	3,284.48	375.00	2,909.48	890.63	2,393.85
Walking Trail	1 Mile/4446	34.55	8.30	26.25	19.71	14.84
Bicycle Trails	1 Mile/2624	58.52	5.00	53.52	0.00	58.52
Equestrian Trail	1 Mile/4854	31.45	0.00	31.45	0.00	31.45
Exercise Trail	1 Mile/3907	39.03	0.00	39.03	0.00	39.03
Nature Trail	1 Mile/4814	31.91	1.40	30.51	3.33	28.58
Multi-Purpose Trails	1 Mile/4220	36.40	5.80	30.60	13.78	22.62
Swimming Pool	1 Pool/6500	23.63	0.00	23.63	0.00	23.63
Picnic Tables	1 Table/128	1,203.31	699.00	504.31	1660.13	(456.82)
Picnic Pavilion	1 Pavillion/1356	113.31	22.00	91.31	52.25	61.06
Golf Courses	1 Course/26674	5.76	0.00	5.76	0.00	5.76
Ball Diamonds	1 Field/1545	99.42	26.00	73.42	61.75	37.67
Playgrounds	1 Playground/1379	111.39	16.00	95.39	38.00	73.39
Tennis	1 Court/2333	65.83	9.00	56.83	21.38	44.45
Playfields	1 Field/7886	19.48	3.00	16.48	7.13	12.35
Volleyball	1 Court/4659	32.97	0.00	32.97	0.00	32.97
Basketball	1 Court/4410	52.25	7.00	45.25	16.63	35.63
Football/Soccer Fields	1 Field/3274	46.92	6.00	40.92	14.25	32.67
Handball/Racquetball	1 Court/43186	3.56	1.00	2.56	2.38	1.18
Multi-Use Courts	1 Court/6073	25.29	3.00	22.29	7.13	18.17
Horseshoe Courts	1 Court/2810	54.65	4.00	50.65	9.50	45.15
Shuffle Board Courts	1 Court/4251	36.13	0.00	36.13	0.00	36.13
Campsites	1 Site/3400	45.17	1.00	44.17	2.38	42.79
Boat Ramps*	1/5 river miles	0.00	1.00	N/A	2.38	N/A
Ice Rinks	1 rink/108829	1.41	0.00	1.41	0.00	1.41
Skateboard Park	1 park/34440	4.46	0.00	4.46	0.00	4.46
* Boat Ramps have been left unrevised and left as previous statewide goal for reference. A community need/response was not indicated on surveys.						

Table A

Table B

Lake of the Ozarks Council of Local Governments

Community Recreational Needs Determined by 2002 Revised Goals

Facility	Weighted Existing	Weighted Potential Needs/Surplus	Capital Cost (\$)	Total
Parkland Acres	890.6	2,393.9	1,000	\$2,393,855
Walking Trail mi.	19.7	14.8	90,000	\$1,335,234
Bicycle Trails mi.	0.0	58.5	90,000	\$5,267,034
Equestrian Trail mi.	0.0	31.4	22,500	\$707,539
Exercise Trail mi.	0.0	39.0	100,200	\$3,910,799
Nature Trail mi.	3.3	28.6	22,500	\$643,079
Multi-Purpose Trails mi.	13.8	22.6	90,000	\$2,035,861
Swimming Pool	0.0	23.6	1,000,000	\$23,631,077
Picnic Tables	1,660.1	(456.8)	75	\$0
Picnic Pavilion	52.3	61.1	150,000	\$9,158,667
Golf Courses	0.0	5.8	1,000,000	\$5,758,542
Ball Diamonds	61.8	37.7	85,000	\$3,201,910
Playgrounds	38.0	73.4	50,000	\$3,669,413
Tennis	21.4	44.5	40,000	\$1,778,122
Playfields	7.1	12.4	10,000	\$123,524
Volleyball	0.0	33.0	1,000	\$32,970
Basketball	16.6	35.6	40,000	\$1,425,012
Football/Soccer Fields	14.3	32.7	50,000	\$1,633,259
Handball/Racquetball	2.4	1.2	25,000	\$29,544
Multi-Use Courts	7.1	18.2	40,000	\$726,697
Horseshoe Courts	9.5	45.1	500	\$22,575
Shuffle Board Courts	0.0	36.1	2,500	\$90,330
Campsites	2.4	42.8	1,000	\$42,790
Boat Ramps*	2.4	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ice Rinks	0.0	1.4	1,500,000	\$2,117,111
Skateboard Park	0.0	4.5	120,000	\$535,206
Total Capital Cost				\$70,270,149

(Denotes Surplus)

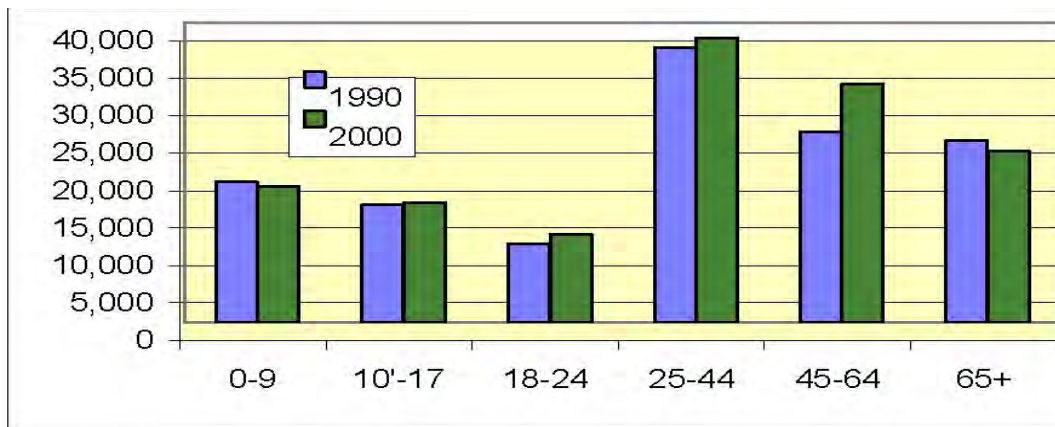
*Future needs/number of boat ramps was not determined because the need is based on the number of river miles, which was not reported by survey responders.

Mark Twain
Regional
Council of
Governments

Mark Twain Regional Council of Governments

Population Trends by Age Group

Age Group	1990	2000	% Change
0-9	18,827	16,948	-10.0%
10-17	15,704	18,414	17%
18-24	10,448	7,517	-28.1%
25-44	36,723	35,430	-3.5%
45-64	25,465	29,270	14.9%
65+	24,320	21,449	-11.8%
Total	131,487	129,028	-1.9%



Source: Missouri Census Data Center "2000"

Mark Twain Regional Council of Governments Perceived and Identified Outdoor Recreation Facility Needs

The Mark Twain Regional Council of Governments covers approximately 4,725 square miles and is located in the northeast portion of the state. The Mark Twain region includes seven counties and 49 incorporated communities. The region's 2000 population of 129,028 reflects 1.8% decline since 1990. The region is comprised of community populations that range from 17,757 (Hannibal) to the region's smallest village (Florida), with a population of nine (9).

The Mark Twain region's outdoor recreation facilities and opportunities similar to most regions include community owned parks, playgrounds, ball fields, swimming pools, lakes, rivers, etc., state forests and parks and the amenities offered at those locations.

Six (6) communities in the Mark Twain region returned the outdoor recreation facility inventory surveys.

According to the statewide goals for outdoor recreation facilities, the Mark Twain region is deficient in thirteen (13) outdoor recreation facility categories as depicted in Table A. The Mark Twain regional profile indicated a surplus of 3,410 acres of parkland to accommodate the identified future recreation facility needs. Table B presents the total estimated capital resources necessary to address the region's projected recreational facility needs...\$27,779,290.

Relative Importance Issues

Meet Statewide Demand

In Current Importance, the most important is to expand existing facilities and provide better maintenance and repair. In greatest increase in Change in Importance since 1996 and Future Importance, expanding existing facilities and providing better maintenance and repair was most important.

Provide Stable Funding Source

In Current Importance, the category most important is to develop funding sources to improve recreational facilities. This category had the greatest increase in Change in Importance since 1996. In Future Importance this category plus sharing state and federal funds with every community and assuring more equitable distribution of funds were equal in increasing importance.

Provide for Special User Groups

In Current Importance, the most important is to provide sensitivity training for employees toward persons with disabilities. In Change in Importance since 1996 and Future Importance, three of the categories showed equal increase in importance; to address the special needs of senior citizens, youth and persons with disabilities; provide sensitivity training for employees toward persons with disabilities; and evaluate the special recreational needs of the rural population, students and future generations.

Establish Trail Systems

In Current Importance, the most important is to provide better surfacing for roads. The greatest increase in Change in Importance since 1996 is in three categories, to develop designated bicycle lanes on city streets and highways that loop through and around cities and towns; provide better surfacing for roads; and provide jogging, walking and exercise trails to keep the people who use them off the streets. In Future Importance, the greatest change is in developing designated bicycle lanes on city streets and highways that loop through and around cities and towns, provide better surfacing for roads and provide jogging, walking and exercise trails to keep the people who use them off the streets and to separate horseback riding trails from other types of trails.

Provide Preservation and Environmental Protection

In Current Importance, the most important is to protect fish and wildlife habitat and avoid abusing and misusing public land by overcrowding. In Change in Importance since 1996, these same categories plus to protect existing wild areas and establish new ones and to minimize environmental damage to streams caused by jet boats and big boats, such as on the Current River all saw an increase. In Future Importance, all of these categories showed an increase in addition to restoring habitat to pre-settlement conditions and developing a management plan that is sensitive to the monitoring and regulation of the environmental quality of surface water, § 64 , air and soil.

Establish a Fair Liability Law

In Current Importance and Change in Importance since 1996, the most important is to increase the outdoor recreation provider's ability to offer services and facilities by reducing the cost of liability. In Future Importance, this category is shared between to research, develop, and actively pursue a course of action that will logically address legal liability as it relates to recreational pursuits and to enact state laws to reduce liability insurance cost for outdoor providers, possibly through creative funding ideas such as an insurance pool.

Provide Better Transportation Systems

In all three categories, the most important and highest increase is to create better access roads and transportation systems to enable people to utilize outdoor recreation areas more efficiently.

Major Outdoor Recreation Issues

In Current Importance, the most important is to provide a better waste disposal program on land and reduce water pollution and to provide better coordination among outdoor recreation providers. These categories were high for increase in Change in Importance since 1996 and Future Importance along with developing a sensible land acquisition program that provides more open space and improved buffer zones and providing better coordination among outdoor recreation providers.

MARK TWAIN REGIONAL COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS RESPONSE and FUTURE NEEDS						
2000 Population	129,028	Table Narrative: Regional Averages have been weighted from responding communities. As a result, data may not be as accurate as it would be with 100% response rate. As a result of weighting, potential need is at best an estimate. Each community would need to respond for a 100% response rate to determine actual need based on statewide goals.				
# of Communities Responding	6					
Total Number of Communities	49					
Response Percentage	12.24%					
Representative Population Responding (Community)	13,067					
RPC Non-Response Weight (Community-Based)	8.166666667					
STATE Non-Response Weight (Population-Based)	2.056515472					
Community Based Need				Regional Weighted Average		
Facility	# of Facilities/# of People	Facilities Needed Based on Statewide Goal	Existing Facilities	Additional Needed/(Surplus)	Weighted Existing	Weighted Potential Needs/(Surplus)
Parkland Acres	1 Acre/47	2,759.01	755.50	2003.51	6169.92	(3,410.90)
Walking Trail	1 Mile/4446	29.02	8.00	21.02	65.33	(36.31)
Bicycle Trails	1 Mile/2624	49.16	4.00	45.16	0.00	49.16
Equestrian Trail	1 Mile/4854	26.42	2.00	24.42	0.00	26.42
Exercise Trail	1 Mile/3907	32.79	2.00	30.79	16.33	16.45
Nature Trail	1 Mile/4814	26.80	2.00	24.80	16.33	10.47
Multi-Purpose Trails	1 Mile/4220	30.57	4.00	26.57	32.67	(2.09)
Swimming Pool	1 Pool/6500	19.85	1.00	18.85	8.17	11.68
Picnic Tables	1 Table/128	1,010.80	85.00	925.80	694.17	316.63
Picnic Pavilion	1 Pavillion/1356	95.18	40.00	55.18	326.67	(231.49)
Golf Courses	1 Course/26674	4.84	0.00	4.84	0.00	4.84
Ball Diamonds	1 Field/1545	83.51	17.00	66.51	138.83	(55.32)
Playgrounds	1 Playground/1379	93.57	6.00	87.57	49.00	44.57
Tennis	1 Court/2333	55.30	11.00	44.30	89.83	(34.54)
Playfields	1 Field/7886	16.36	0.00	16.36	0.00	16.36
Volleyball	1 Court/4659	27.70	4.00	23.70	32.67	(4.97)
Basketball	1 Court/4410	43.89	10.00	33.89	81.67	(37.78)
Football/Soccer Fields	1 Field/3274	39.41	8.00	31.41	65.33	(25.92)
Handball/Racquetball	1 Court/43186	2.99	0.00	2.99	0.00	2.99
Multi-Use Courts	1 Court/6073	21.25	8.00	13.25	65.33	(44.09)
Horseshoe Courts	1 Court/2810	45.91	3.00	42.91	24.50	21.41
Shuffle Board Courts	1 Court/4251	30.35	0.00	30.35	0.00	30.35
Campsites	1 Site/3400	37.94	36.00	1.94	294.00	(256.06)
Boat Ramps*	1/5 river miles	0.00	3.00	N/A	24.50	N/A
Ice Rinks	1 rink/108829	1.19	0.00	1.19	0.00	1.19
Skateboard Park	1 park/34440	3.75	1.00	2.75	8.17	4.42)
* Boat Ramps have been left unrevised and left as previous statewide goal for reference. A community need/response was not indicated on surveys.						

Table A

Table B

Mark Twain Regional Council of Governments

Community Recreational Needs Determined by 2002 Revised Goals

Facility	Weighted Existing	Weighted Potential Needs/Surplus	Capital Cost (\$)	Total
Parkland Acres	6,169.9	(3,410.9)	1,000	\$0
Walking Trail mi.	65.3	(36.3)	90,000	\$0
Bicycle Trails mi.	0.0	49.2	90,000	\$4,424,388
Equestrian Trail mi.	0.0	26.4	22,500	\$594,343
Exercise Trail mi.	16.3	16.5	100,200	\$1,648,530
Nature Trail mi.	16.3	10.5	22,500	\$235,539
Multi-Purpose Trails mi.	32.7	(2.1)	90,000	\$0
Swimming Pool	8.2	11.7	1,000,000	\$11,683,795
Picnic Tables	694.2	316.6	75	\$23,747
Picnic Pavilion	326.7	(231.5)	150,000	\$0
Golf Courses	0.0	4.8	1,000,000	\$4,837,262
Ball Diamonds	138.8	(55.3)	85,000	\$0
Playgrounds	49.0	44.6	50,000	\$2,228,391
Tennis	89.8	(34.5)	40,000	\$0
Playfields	0.0	16.4	10,000	\$163,613
Volleyball	32.7	(5.0)	1,000	\$0
Basketball	81.7	(37.8)	40,000	\$0
Football/Soccer Fields	65.3	(25.9)	50,000	\$0
Handball/Racquetball	0.0	3.0	25,000	\$74,693
Multi-Use Courts	65.3	(44.1)	40,000	\$0
Horseshoe Courts	24.5	21.4	500	\$10,703
Shuffle Board Courts	0.0	30.4	2,500	\$75,879
Campsites	2,94.0	(256.1)	1,000	\$0
Boat Ramps*	24.5	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ice Rinks	0.0	1.2	1,500,000	\$1,778,405
Skateboard Park	8.2	(4.4)	120,000	\$0
Total Capital Cost				\$27,779,290

(Denotes Surplus)

*Future needs/number of boat ramps was not determined because the need is based on the number of river miles, which was not reported by survey responders.

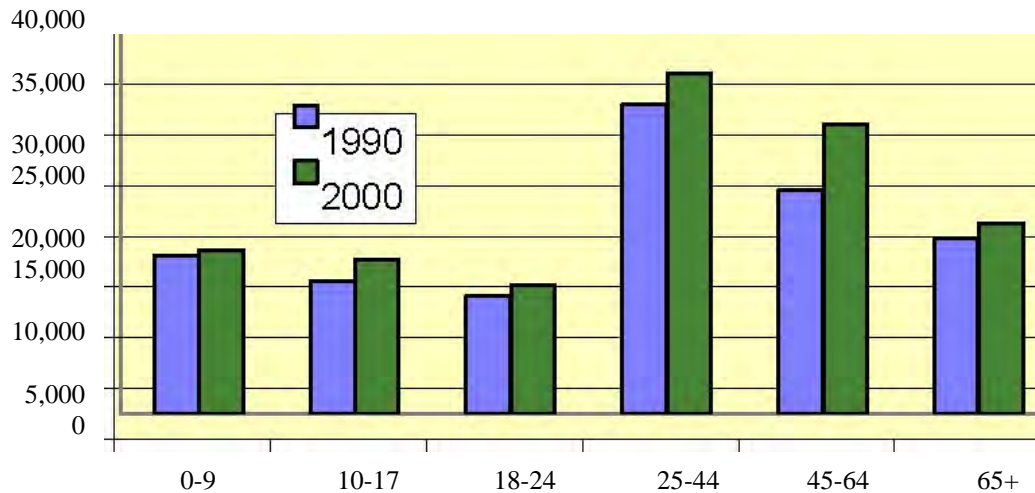
**Meramec
Regional
Planning
Commission**

Meramec

Regional Planning Commission

Population Trends by Age Group

Age Group	1990	2000	% Change
0-9	15,643	17,990	15.0%
10-17	13,189	21,328	62%
18-24	11,677	9,592	-14.9%
25-44	30,534	36,271	18.8%
45-64	22,063	32,313	46.5%
65+	17,379	20,713	19.2%
Total	110,485	138,207	25.1%



Source: Missouri Census Data Center "2000"

Meramec Regional Planning Commission Perceived and Identified Outdoor Recreation Facility Needs

The Meramec Regional Planning Commission covers approximately 4,587 square miles and is in the central portion of the state south of the Missouri River. The Meramec region includes seven counties and 30 incorporated communities. The region's 2000 population of 138,207 reflects 25% increase since 1990. Osage County was added to the Meramec region in the late 1990s and has a 2000 population of 13,062 which accounts for portion of the region's population growth. The Meramec region is comprised of community populations that range from 16,367 (Rolla) to the region's smallest village (Morrison), with a population of 123.

The Meramec region's outdoor recreation facilities and opportunities similar to most regions include community owned parks, playgrounds, ball fields, swimming pools, lakes, rivers, etc., state forests and parks and the amenities offered at those locations.

Eighteen (18) communities and one (1) county in the Meramec region returned the outdoor recreation facility inventory surveys.

According to the statewide goals for outdoor recreation facilities, the Meramec region is deficient in all but seven (7) outdoor recreation facility categories as depicted in Table A. The Meramec regional profile indicates a need of an additional 1,921 acres of parkland needed to accommodate the identified recreational facility needs. Table B presents the total estimated capital resources necessary to address the region's projected recreational facility needs...\$29,711.166.

Relative Importance Issues

Meet Statewide Demand

In Current Importance, the most important is to carry orderly development maintenance and expansion of outdoor recreation facilities. In Change in Importance since 1996 and Future Importance, to expand existing facilities and provide better maintenance and repair had the highest increase in importance.

Provide Stable Funding Source

In Current Importance, the most important is to develop funding sources to improve existing recreational facilities. This trend continues in Change in Importance since 1996 and Future Importance as well as sharing state and federal funds with every community.

Provide for Special User Groups

In Current Importance, the most important was to evaluate the special recreational needs of the rural population, students, and future generations. This was followed closely by addressing the special needs of senior citizens youth and persons with disabilities. In Change in Importance since 1996 and Future Importance, to address the special needs of senior citizens, youths and persons with disabilities was followed closely by providing sensitivity training for employees toward persons with disabilities.

Establish Trail Systems

In Current Importance, providing better surfacing for roads was most important. This category also had the highest increase in Change in Importance since 1996 and Future Importance.

Provide Preservation and Environmental Protection

In Current Importance, most important was to provide more environmental protection for Missouri rivers, streams, forests and land. In Change in Importance since 1996 and Future Importance, to educate outdoor recreation users in land ethics had the greatest increase in importance.

Establish a Fair Liability Law

In Current Importance, the most important was to enact state laws to reduce liability insurance costs for outdoor providers, possibly through creative funding ideas such as an insurance pool. In Change in Importance since 1996 and Future Importance, the highest increase was to increase the outdoor recreation provider's ability to offer services and facilities by reducing the cost of liability.

Provide Better Transportation Systems

In all three time frames, two categories are fairly evenly divided between creating better access roads and transportation systems to enable people to utilize outdoor recreation areas more efficiently and transporting all people who want to participate in outdoor recreation to existing state facilities or programs, especially those without access to an automobile such as children and senior citizens.

Major Outdoor Recreation Issues

In Current Importance, two categories were noted as most important, one to provide a better waste disposal program on land and reduce water pollution and two, to provide better information about the availability of outdoor recreation facilities. The greatest increases in Change in Importance since 1996 and Future Importance were the same two categories.

MERAMEC REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION RESPONSE and FUTURE NEEDS						
2000 Population		138,207	Table Narrative: Regional Averages have been weighted from responding communities. As a result, data may not be as accurate as it would be with 100% response rate. As a result of weighting, potential need is at best an estimate. Each community would need to respond for a 100% response rate to determine actual need based on statewide goals.			
# of Communities Responding		18				
Total Number of Communities		30				
Response Percentage		60.00%				
Representative Population Responding (Community)		47,160				
RPC Non-Response Weight (Community-Based)		1.666666667				
STATE Non-Response Weight (Population-Based)		2.056515472				
Community Based Need				Regional Weighted Average		
Facility	# of Facilities/# of People	Facilities Needed Based on Statewide Goal	Existing Facilities	Additional Needed/(Surplus)	Weighted Existing	Weighted Potential Needs/(Surplus)
Parkland Acres	1 Acre/47	2,955.29	620.00	2335.29	1033.33	1,921.95
Walking Trail	1 Mile/4446	31.09	23.60	7.49	39.33	(8.25)
Bicycle Trails	1 Mile/2624	52.66	5.75	46.91	0.00	52.66
Equestrian Trail	1 Mile/4854	28.29	0.00	28.29	0.00	28.29
Exercise Trail	1 Mile/3907	35.12	5.75	29.37	9.58	25.53
Nature Trail	1 Mile/4814	28.71	5.75	22.96	9.58	19.13
Multi-Purpose Trails	1 Mile/4220	32.75	11.75	21.00	19.58	13.16
Swimming Pool	1 Pool/6500	21.26	7.00	14.26	11.67	9.60
Picnic Tables	1 Table/128	1,082.71	401.00	681.71	668.33	414.37
Picnic Pavilion	1 Pavillion/1356	101.95	68.00	33.95	113.33	(11.38)
Golf Courses	1 Course/26674	5.18	3.00	2.18	5.00	0.18
Ball Diamonds	1 Field/1545	89.46	39.00	50.46	65.00	24.46
Playgrounds	1 Playground/1379	100.22	40.00	60.22	66.67	33.56
Tennis	1 Court/2333	59.23	22.00	37.23	36.67	22.56
Playfields	1 Field/7886	17.53	18.00	0.47	30.00	(12.47)
Volleyball	1 Court/4659	29.67	14.00	15.67	23.33	6.33
Basketball	1 Court/4410	47.01	36.00	11.01	60.00	(12.99)
Football/Soccer Fields	1 Field/3274	42.21	11.00	31.21	18.33	23.88
Handball/Racquetball	1 Court/43186	3.20	2.00	1.20	3.33	0.13
Multi-Use Courts	1 Court/6073	22.76	5.00	17.76	8.33	14.42
Horseshoe Courts	1 Court/2810	49.17	9.00	40.17	15.00	34.17
Shuffle Board Courts	1 Court/4251	32.51	2.00	30.51	3.33	29.18
Campsites	1 Site/3400	40.64	71.00	(30.36)	118.33	(77.70)
Boat Ramps*	1/5 river miles	0.00	4.00	N/A	6.67	N/A
Ice Rinks	1 rink/108829	1.27	0.00	1.27	0.00	1.27
Skateboard Park	1 park/34440	4.01	3.00	1.01	5.00	(0.99)
* Boat Ramps have been left unrevised and left as previous statewide goal for reference. A community need/response was not indicated on surveys.						

Table A

Table B

Meramec Regional Planning Commission

Community Recreational Needs Determined by 2002 Revised Goals

Facility	Weighted Existing	Weighted Potential Needs/Surplus	Capital Cost (\$)	Total
Parkland Acres	1,033.3	1,922.0	1,000	\$1,921,954
Walking Trail mi.	39.3	(8.2)	90,000	\$0
Bicycle Trails mi.	0.0	52.7	90,000	\$4,739,137
Equestrian Trail mi.	0.0	28.3	22,500	\$636,624
Exercise Trail mi.	9.6	25.5	100,200	\$2,558,583
Nature Trail mi.	9.6	19.1	22,500	\$430,314
Multi-Purpose Trails mi.	19.6	13.2	90,000	\$1,184,808
Swimming Pool	11.7	9.6	1,000,000	\$9,595,949
Picnic Tables	668.3	414.4	75	\$31,078
Picnic Pavilion	113.3	(11.4)	150,000	\$0
Golf Courses	5.0	0.2	1,000,000	\$181,383
Ball Diamonds	65.0	24.5	85,000	\$2,078,680
Playgrounds	66.7	33.6	50,000	\$1,677,877
Tennis	36.7	22.3	40,000	\$902,546
Playfields	30.0	(12.5)	10,000	\$0
Volleyball	23.3	6.3	1,000	\$6,333
Basketball	60.0	(13.0)	40,000	\$0
Football/Soccer Fields	18.3	23.9	50,000	\$1,193,985
Handball/Racquetball	3.3	(0.1)	25,000	\$0
Multi-Use Courts	8.3	14.4	40,000	\$576,965
Horseshoe Courts	15.0	34.2	500	\$17,086
Shuffle Board Courts	3.3	29.2	2,500	\$72,943
Campsites	118.3	(77.7)	1,000	\$0
Boat Ramps*	6.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ice Rinks	0.0	1.3	1,500,000	\$1,904,920
Skateboard Park	5.0	(1.0)	120,000	\$0
Total Capital Cost				\$29,711,166

(Denotes Surplus)

*Future needs/number of boat ramps was not determined because the need is based on the number of river miles, which was not reported by survey responders.

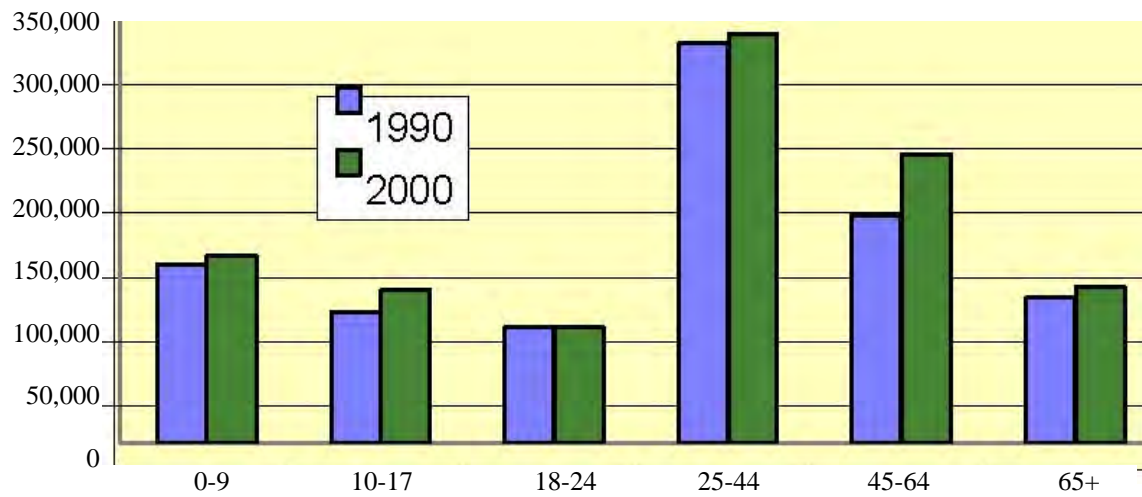
Mid-America Regional Council

Mid-America

Regional Planning Commission

Population Trends by Age Group

Age Group	1990	2000	% Change
0-9	139,338	146,027	4.8%
10-17	100,998	119,035	17.9%
18-24	89,241	89,706	0.5%
25-44	310,706	318,449	2.5%
45-64	177,142	223,932	26.4%
65+	112,864	120,964	7.2%
Total	930,289	1,018,113	9.4%



Source: Missouri Census Data Center "2000"

Mid-America Regional Council Perceived and Identified Outdoor Recreation Facility Needs

The Missouri portion of the Mid-America Regional Council covers approximately 2,691 square miles located in the west central portion of the state. The Mid-America regions includes a total of eight counties with five counties and 86 incorporated communities in the Missouri portion. The region's Missouri 2000 population of 1,018,113 reflects a 9.4% increase since 1990. The region is comprised of community populations that range from 441,545 (Kansas City, Missouri) to the region's smallest village (River Bend), with a population of 10.

The Mid-America region's outdoor recreation facilities and opportunities similar to most regions include community owned parks, playgrounds, ball fields, swimming pools, lakes, rivers, etc., state forests and parks and the amenities offered at those locations.

Eight (8) communities in the Mid-America region returned the outdoor recreation facility inventory surveys.

According to the statewide goals for outdoor recreation facilities, the Mid-America region is deficient in all but five (5) outdoor recreation facility categories as depicted in Table A. The Mid-America regional profile indicates a need of an additional 718 acres of parkland to accommodate the identified future recreation facility needs. Table B presents the total estimated capital resources necessary to address the region's projected recreational facility needs...\$282,408,340.

Relative Importance Issues

Meet Statewide Demand

In Current Importance, the highest emphasis is split between expanding existing facilities and providing better maintenance and expansion of outdoor recreation facilities. In Change in Importance, to expand existing facilities and provide better maintenance and repair is the highest increase in importance. In Future Importance, all of the categories are split equally as to importance.

Provide Stable Funding Source

In Current Importance, the highest emphasis is split between developing a comprehensive tax policy to support parks and recreation, and to address affordable user fees as a funding source. In Change in Importance since 1996 the emphasis is split between assuring more equitable distribution of funds and enacting a statewide tax for local parks to supplement the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

Provide for Special User Groups

In Current Importance and the Change in Importance since 1996, the greater increase is shown in addressing the special needs of senior citizens, youth and persons with disabilities. In Future Importance, to provide integrated and accessible outdoor recreation activities and facilities that are equal but not separate is most important.

Establish Trail Systems

In Current Importance, the highest increase is split between providing better surfacing for roads and providing funding like taxes and user fees to state agencies for the purchase of right-of-ways for trail systems. In Change in Importance since 1996, the highest increase is to provide better mapping for roads in rural and urban areas. In Future Importance, three areas are noted for highest increase in importance, one to provide funding for right-of-ways for trail systems, two to promote a statewide bicycle trail system and three, to provide better mapping for roads in rural and urban areas.

Provide Preservation and Environmental Protection

In Current Importance, four categories are noted for highest emphasis; one, to educate outdoor recreation users in land ethics; two, to regulate natural resource usage and promote the preservation of pristine natural areas; three, to minimize the environmental damage to streams caused by jet boats and big boats, such as on the Current River; and four, to avoid abusing and misusing public land by overcrowding. In Change in Importance since 1996, the highest increase is to avoid abusing and misusing public land by overcrowding. Future Importance shows a high increase in providing more environmental protection for Missouri rivers, streams, forests, land and purchasing environmentally sensitive lands for the preservation of plant and animal habitat as well as the categories listed for Current Importance and Change in Importance since 1996.

Establish a Fair Liability Law

In Current Importance, the greatest emphasis is to encourage public use of private lands through improved liability laws, federal incentives and property taxes. In the greater increase in Change in Importance since 1996, the highest is to increase the outdoor recreation providers' ability to offer services and facilities by reducing cost of liability. In Future Importance, reducing the cost of liability is coupled with improving enforcement of existing recreation laws and providing stiffer penalties for abusers.

Provide Better Transportation Systems

All three time frames have the highest emphasis in creating better access roads and transportation systems to enable people to utilize outdoor recreation areas more efficiently.

Major Outdoor Recreation Issues

In Current Importance, the most important areas are developing water impoundments near the users, especially urban residents. Providing better coordination among outdoor recreation providers is also rated very important. In Change in Importance since 1996, establishing greenbelts statewide and providing better coordination among outdoor recreation providers have the greatest increase. This trend continues for Future Importance.

MID-AMERICA REGIONAL COUNCIL RESPONSE and FUTURE NEEDS						
2000 Population		138,207	Table Narrative: Regional Averages have been weighted from responding communities. As a result, data may not be as accurate as it would be with 100% response rate. As a result of weighting, potential need is at best an estimate. Each community would need to respond for a 100% response rate to determine actual need based on statewide goals.			
# of Communities Responding		18				
Total Number of Communities		30				
Response Percentage		60.00%				
Representative Population Responding (Community)		47,160				
RPC Non-Response Weight (Community-Based)		1.666666667				
STATE Non-Response Weight (Population-Based)		2.056515472				
Community Based Need				Regional Weighted Average		
Facility	# of Facilities/# of People	Facilities Needed Based on Statewide Goal	Existing Facilities	Additional Needed/(Surplus)	Weighted Existing	Weighted Potential Needs/(Surplus)
Parkland Acres	1 Acre/47	21,770.37	1958.50	19811.87	21053.88	716.49
Walking Trail	1 Mile/4446	229.00	23.55	205.45	253.16	(24.17)
Bicycle Trails	1 Mile/2624	387.90	14.20	373.70	0.00	387.90
Equestrian Trail	1 Mile/4854	208.43	4.00	204.43	0.00	208.43
Exercise Trail	1 Mile/3907	258.70	2.00	256.70	21.50	237.20
Nature Trail	1 Mile/4814	211.48	8.80	202.68	94.60	116.88
Multi-Purpose Trails	1 Mile/4220	241.24	17.00	224.24	182.75	58.49
Swimming Pool	1 Pool/6500	156.63	5.00	151.63	53.75	102.88
Picnic Tables	1 Table/128	7,975.84	474.00	7501.84	5095.50	2880.34
Picnic Pavilion	1 Pavillion/1356	751.03	49.00	702.03	526.75	224.28
Golf Courses	1 Course/26674	38.17	1.00	37.17	10.75	27.42
Ball Diamonds	1 Field/1545	658.98	57.00	601.98	612.75	46.23
Playgrounds	1 Playground/1379	738.31	43.00	695.31	462.25	276.06
Tennis	1 Court/2333	436.32	38.00	398.32	408.50	27.82
Playfields	1 Field/7886	129.10	28.00	101.10	301.00	(171.90)
Volleyball	1 Court/4659	218.54	8.00	210.54	86.00	132.54
Basketball	1 Court/4410	346.33	21.00	325.33	225.75	120.58
Football/Soccer Fields	1 Field/3274	310.97	27.00	283.97	290.25	20.72
Handball/Racquetball	1 Court/43186	23.58	6.00	17.58	64.50	(40.92)
Multi-Use Courts	1 Court/6073	167.64	0.00	167.64	0.00	167.64
Horseshoe Courts	1 Court/2810	362.23	11.00	351.23	118.25	243.98
Shuffle Board Courts	1 Court/4251	239.49	1.00	238.49	10.75	228.74
Campsites	1 Site/3400	299.37	85.00	214.37	913.75	(614.38)
Boat Ramps*	1/5 river miles	0.00	1.00	N/A	10.75	N/A
Ice Rinks	1 rink/108829	9.36	0.00	9.36	0.00	9.36
Skateboard Park	1 park/34440	29.56	3.00	26.56	32.25	(2.69)
* Boat Ramps have been left unrevised and left as previous statewide goal for reference. A community need/response was not indicated on surveys.						

Table A

Table B

Mid-America Regional Council

Community Recreational Needs Determined by 2002 Revised Goals

Facility	Weighted Existing	Weighted Potential Needs/Surplus	Capital Cost (\$)	Total
Parkland Acres	21,053.9	716.5	1,000	\$716,490
Walking Trail mi.	253.2	(24.2)	90,000	\$0
Bicycle Trails mi.	0.0	387.9	90,000	\$34,911,234
Equestrian Trail mi.	0.0	208.4	22,500	\$4,689,745
Exercise Trail mi.	21.5	237.2	100,200	\$23,767,467
Nature Trail mi.	94.6	116.9	22,500	\$2,629,865
Multi-Purpose Trails mi.	182.8	58.5	90,000	\$5,264,081
Swimming Pool	53.8	102.9	1,000,000	\$102,882,769
Picnic Tables	5,095.5	2,880.3	75	\$216,026
Picnic Pavilion	526.8	224.3	150,000	\$33,642,407
Golf Courses	10.8	27.4	1,000,000	\$27,419,076
Ball Diamonds	612.8	46.2	85,000	\$3,929,370
Playgrounds	462.3	276.1	50,000	\$13,802,984
Tennis	408.5	27.8	40,000	\$1,112,997
Playfields	301.0	(171.9)	10,000	\$0
Volleyball	86.0	132.5	1,000	\$132,537
Basketball	225.8	120.6	40,000	\$4,823,130
Football/Soccer Fields	290.3	20.7	50,000	\$1,035,786
Handball/Racquetball	64.5	(40.9)	25,000	\$0
Multi-Use Courts	0.0	167.6	40,000	\$6,705,783
Horseshoe Courts	118.3	244.0	500	\$121,991
Shuffle Board Courts	10.8	228.7	2,500	\$571,856
Campsites	913.8	(614.4)	1,000	\$0
Boat Ramps*	10.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ice Rinks	0.0	9.4	1,500,000	\$14,032,749
Skateboard Park	32.3	(2.7)	120,000	\$0
Total Capital Cost				\$282,408,340

(Denotes Surplus)

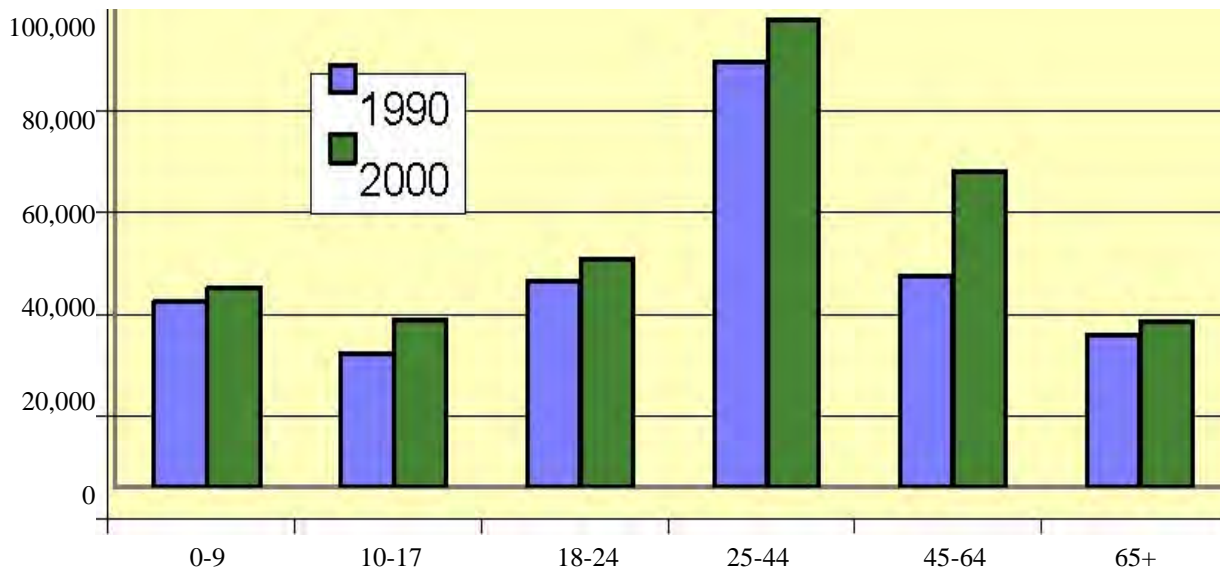
*Future needs/number of boat ramps was not determined because the need is based on the number of river miles, which was not reported by survey responders.

Mid-Missouri Regional Planning Council

Mid-Missouri Regional Planning Commission

Population Trends by Age

Age Group	1990	2000	% Change
0-9	36,358	37,303	2.6%
10-17	26,257	43,081	64.1%
18-24	40,502	30,403	-24.9%
25-44	83,114	89,236	7.4%
45-64	41,575	58,863	41.6%
65+	29,743	30,440	2.3%
Total	257,549	289,326	12.3%



Source: Missouri Census Data Center "2000"

Mid-Missouri Regional Planning Council Perceived and Identified Outdoor Recreation Facility Needs

The Mid-Missouri Regional Planning Council covers approximately 3,397 square miles and is located in the north central portion of the state and serves the Jefferson City/Columbia and surrounding area. The Mid-Missouri region includes six counties and 29 incorporated communities. The region's 2000 population of 289,326 reflects an increase of 12.3%. Osage County (2000 population of 13,062) was dropped from this region in the mid 1990s. The region is comprised of community populations that range from 84,531 (Columbia) to the region's smallest village (McBaine), with a population of 17.

The Mid-Missouri region's outdoor recreation facilities and opportunities similar to most regions include community owned parks, playgrounds, ball fields, swimming pools, lakes, rivers, etc., state forests and parks and the amenities offered at those locations.

Seventeen (17) communities in the Mid-Missouri region returned the outdoor recreation facility inventory surveys.

According to the statewide goals for outdoor recreation facilities, the Mid-Missouri region is deficient in all outdoor recreation facility categories as depicted in Table A. The Mid-Missouri regional profile indicates a need for an additional 5,084 acres of parklands needed to accommodate the identified future recreational facility needs. Table B presents the total estimated capital resources necessary to address the region's projected recreational needs...\$119,834,016.

Relative Importance Issues

Meet Statewide Demand

In Current Importance, the most important is to carry out orderly development maintenance and expansion of outdoor recreation facilities. This category has the highest increase in Change in Importance since 1996 and in Future Importance.

Provide Stable Funding Source

In Current Importance the most important is to share state and federal funds with every community. In Change in Importance since 1996 and Future Importance, the highest increase is in assuring more equitable distribution of funds.

Provide for Special User Groups

In all three time frames, the most important and showing the highest increase in importance is to address the special needs of senior citizens, youth and persons with disabilities.

Establish Trail Systems

In Current Importance and Future Importance, the highest is to provide better surfacing for roads. In the highest Change in Importance since 1996, providing for better surfacing for roads and to provide jogging, walking, and exercise trails for those who use them to keep them off the streets are tied.

Provide Preservation and Environmental Protection

In Current Importance, the most important is to minimize the environmental damage caused by jet boats, such as on the Current River. The highest increase in Change in Importance since 1996 is the above category and to provide more environmental protection for Missouri rivers, streams, forests, and land, educate outdoor recreation users in land ethics, and regulate natural resource usage and promote the preservation of pristine natural areas. In Future Importance, the highest increase is in educating outdoor recreation users in land ethics, pay more attention to natural history and discourage commercialization in and around outdoor recreation areas and protect fish and wildlife habitat.

Establish a Fair Liability Law

In Current Importance, the most important is to enact state laws to reduce liability insurance costs for outdoor providers, possibly through creative funding ideas such as an insurance pool. The highest increase in Change in Importance since 1996 and Future Importance is to increase the outdoor recreation providers' ability to offer services and facilities by reducing the cost of liability.

Provide Better Transportation Systems

In all three time frames, the most important and highest increase is to create better access roads and transportation systems to enable people to utilize outdoor recreation areas more efficiently.

Major Outdoor Recreation Issues

In Current Importance, Change in Importance since 1996 and Future Importance, the most important and highest change is to provide a better waste disposal program on land and reduce water pollution.

MID-MISSOURI REGIONAL PLANNING COUNCIL RESPONSE and FUTURE NEEDS						
2000 Population		289,326	Table Narrative: Regional Averages have been weighted from responding communities. As a result, data may not be as accurate as it would be with 100% response rate. As a result of weighting, potential need is at best an estimate. Each community would need to respond for a 100% response rate to determine actual need based on statewide goals.			
# of Communities Responding		17				
Total Number of Communities		29				
Response Percentage		58.62%				
Representative Population Responding (Community)		26,697				
RPC Non-Response Weight (Community-Based)		1.705882353				
STATE Non-Response Weight (Population-Based)		2.056515472				
Community Based Need				Regional Weighted Average		
Facility	# of Facilities/# of People	Facilities Needed Based on Statewide Goal	Existing Facilities	Additional Needed/(Surplus)	Weighted Existing	Weighted Potential Needs/(Surplus)
Parkland Acres	1 Acre/47	6,186.67	646.30	5540.37	1102.51	5,084.16
Walking Trail	1 Mile/4446	65.08	0.00	65.08	0.00	65.08
Bicycle Trails	1 Mile/2624	110.23	0.00	110.23	0.00	110.23
Equestrian Trail	1 Mile/4854	59.23	0.00	59.23	0.00	59.23
Exercise Trail	1 Mile/3907	73.52	0.60	72.92	1.02	72.49
Nature Trail	1 Mile/4814	60.10	1.25	58.85	2.13	57.97
Multi-Purpose Trails	1 Mile/4220	68.56	2.87	65.69	4.90	63.66
Swimming Pool	1 Pool/6500	44.51	6.00	38.51	10.24	34.28
Picnic Tables	1 Table/128	2,266.56	299.00	1967.56	510.06	1,756.50
Picnic Pavilion	1 Pavillion/1356	213.43	42.00	171.43	71.65	141.78
Golf Courses	1 Course/26674	10.85	0.00	10.85	0.00	10.85
Ball Diamonds	1 Field/1545	187.27	25.00	162.27	42.65	144.62
Playgrounds	1 Playground/1379	209.81	32.00	177.81	54.59	155.22
Tennis	1 Court/2333	123.99	9.00	114.99	15.35	108.64
Playfields	1 Field/7886	36.69	3.00	33.69	5.12	31.57
Volleyball	1 Court/4659	62.10	6.00	56.10	10.24	51.87
Basketball	1 Court/4410	98.42	19.00	79.42	32.41	66.01
Football/Soccer Fields	1 Field/3274	388.37	8.00	80.37	13.65	74.72
Handball/Racquetball	1 Court/43186	6.70	0.00	6.70	0.00	6.70
Multi-Use Courts	1 Court/6073	47.64	3.00	44.64	5.12	42.52
Horseshoe Courts	1 Court/2810	102.94	12.00	90.94	20.47	82.47
Shuffle Board Courts	1 Court/4251	68.06	1.00	67.06	1.71	66.35
Campsites	1 Site/3400	85.07	5.00	80.07	8.53	76.54
Boat Ramps*	1/5 river miles	0.00	1.00	N/A	1.71	N/A
Ice Rinks	1 rink/108829	2.66	0.00	2.66	0.00	2.66
Skateboard Park	1 park/34440	8.40	1.00	7.40	1.71	6.70
* Boat Ramps have been left unrevised and left as previous statewide goal for reference. A community need/response was not indicated on surveys.						

Table A

Table B

Mid-Missouri Regional Planning Council

Community Recreational Needs Determined by 2002 Revised Goals

Facility	Weighted Existing	Weighted Potential Needs/Surplus	Capital Cost (\$)	Total
Parkland Acres	1,102.5	5,084.2	1,000	\$5,084,162
Walking Trail mi.	0.0	65.1	90,000	\$5,856,814
Bicycle Trails mi.	0.0	110.2	90,000	\$9,921,028
Equestrian Trail mi.	0.0	59.2	22,500	\$1,332,725
Exercise Trail mi.	1.0	72.5	100,200	\$7,263,856
Nature Trail mi.	2.1	58.0	22,500	\$1,304,248
Multi-Purpose Trails mi.	4.9	63.7	90,000	\$5,729,339
Swimming Pool	10.2	34.3	1,000,000	\$34,276,398
Picnic Tables	0.0	1,756.5	75	\$131,738
Picnic Pavilion	510.1	141.8	150,000	\$0
Golf Courses	0.0	10.8	1,000,000	\$10,846,837
Ball Diamonds	42.6	144.6	85,000	\$12,292,734
Playgrounds	54.6	155.2	50,000	\$7,761,182
Tennis	15.4	108.6	40,000	\$4,345,652
Playfields	5.1	31.6	10,000	\$315,702
Volleyball	10.2	51.9	1,000	\$51,868
Basketball	32.4	66.0	40,000	\$2,640,293
Football/Soccer Fields	13.6	74.7	50,000	\$3,736,138
Handball/Racquetball	0.0	6.7	25,000	\$167,488
Multi-Use Courts	5.1	42.5	40,000	\$1,700,935
Horseshoe Courts	20.5	82.5	500	\$41,234
Shuffle Board Courts	1.7	66.4	2,500	\$165,882
Campsites	8.5	76.5	1,000	\$76,544
Boat Ramps*	1.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ice Rinks	0.0	2.7	1,500,000	\$3,987,808
Skateboard Park	1.7	6.7	120,000	\$803,412
Total Capital Cost				\$119,834,016

(Denotes Surplus)

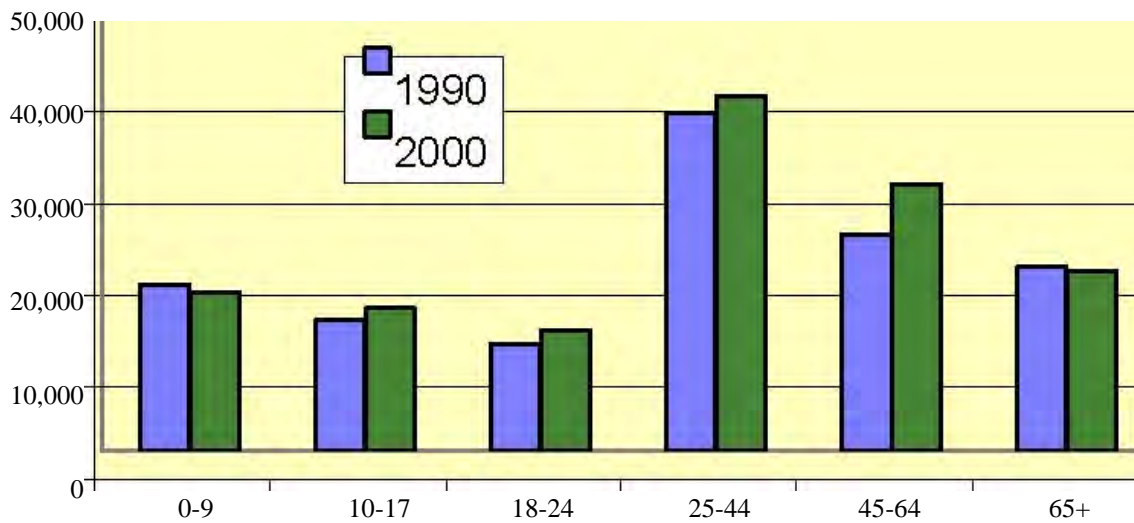
*Future needs/number of boat ramps was not determined because the need is based on the number of river miles, which was not reported by survey responders.

MO-KAN
Regional
Council

Mo-Kan Regional Planning Commission

Population Trends by Age Group

Age Group	1990	2000	% Change
0-9	18,011	17,283	-4.0%
10-17	14,135	15,484	9.5%
18-24	11,595	13,108	13.0%
25-44	36,887	38,645	4.8%
45-64	23,586	28,999	23.0%
65+	20,063	19,547	-2.6%
Total	124,277	133,066	7.1%



Source: Missouri Census Data Center "2000"

Mo-Kan Missouri Regional Planning Commission Perceived and Identified Outdoor Recreation Facility Needs

The Mo-Kan Regional Planning Commission covers approximately 2,512 square miles with 1,688 square miles in the four counties that are located in Missouri. The region is located in the northwestern portion of the state north of Kansas City. The Missouri four-county portion of the Mo-Kan region includes 30 incorporated communities. The region's 2000 population of 133,066 reflects an increase of 7.1% since 1990. The region is comprised of community populations that range from 73,990 (St. Joseph) to the region's smallest village (Rea), with a population of 62.

The Mo-Kan region's outdoor recreation facilities and opportunities similar to most regions include community owned parks, playgrounds, ball fields, swimming pools, lakes, rivers, etc., state forests and parks and the amenities offered at those locations.

Five (5) communities in the Mo-Kan region returned the outdoor recreation facility inventory surveys.

According to the statewide goals for outdoor recreation facilities, the Mo-Kan region is deficient in thirteen (13) recreation facility categories as depicted in Table A. The Mo-Kan regional profile indicates a surplus of 6,763 acres of parkland needed to accommodate the identified future recreational facility needs. Table B presents the total estimated capital resources necessary to address the region's projected recreational facility needs...\$15,612,446.

Relative Importance Issues

Meet Statewide Demand

In Current Importance, the most important is divided among expanding existing facilities and providing better maintenance and repair, evaluating current facility standards, and carrying out orderly development maintenance and expansion of outdoor recreation facilities. The highest increase in Change in Importance since 1996 is to evaluate current facility standards. In Future Importance, the highest increase is in expanding existing facilities and providing better maintenance and repair and evaluating current facility standards.

Provide Stable Funding Source

In Current Importance, the most important is to develop funding sources to improve existing recreational facilities. In Change in Importance since 1996, the highest increase is to develop funding sources to improve existing recreational facilities, assure more equitable distribution of funds, and to address affordable user fees as a funding source. In Future Importance, the highest increase is to develop funding sources to improve existing recreational facilities and to assure more equitable distribution of funds.

Provide for Special User Groups

In Current Importance, three of the categories were tied for importance, to provide integrated and accessible outdoor recreation activities and facilities that are equal but not separate, address the special needs of senior citizens, youth, and persons with disabilities, and provide sensitivity training for employees towards persons with disabilities. All categories are tied for Change in Importance since 1996. In Future Importance, the highest increase is to evaluate the special recreational needs of the rural population, students, and future generations.

Establish Trail Systems

In Current Importance and Change in Importance since 1996, the most important and showing the highest increase is to provide better mapping for roads in rural and urban areas. In Future Importance, the highest increase is to develop an interconnected system of corridors throughout Missouri for non-motorized transportation, provide for better mapping for roads in rural and urban areas, and to provide jogging, walking and exercise trails for people who use them to keep them off the streets.

Provide Preservation and Environmental Protection

In Current Importance, the most important is to avoid abusing and misusing public land by overcrowding. The highest increase in Change in importance since 1996 and Future Importance is also to avoid abusing and misusing public lands by overcrowding.

Establish a Fair Liability Law

In Current Importance, the most important is to research, develop, and actively pursue a course of action that will logically address legal liability as it relates to recreational pursuits and enact state laws to reduce liability insurance. The highest increase for Change since 1996 and Future Importance is the first of those, to research, develop and actively pursue a course of action that will logically address legal liability as it relates to recreational pursuits.

Provide Better Transportation Systems

In all three time frames, the most important and highest increase is to create better access roads and transportation systems to enable people to utilize outdoor recreation areas more efficiently.

Major Outdoor Recreation Issues

In Current Importance, the most important is to serve the residents of inner cities, small communities and rural areas. The highest increase in Change in Importance since 1996 is to provide a better waste disposal program on land and reduce water pollution and provide better information about the availability of outdoor recreation facilities. In Future Importance, the highest increase is to provide better information about the availability of outdoor recreation facilities.

MO-KAN MISSOURI REGIONAL PLANNING COUNCIL RESPONSE and FUTURE NEEDS						
2000 Population		133,066	Table Narrative: Regional Averages have been weighted from responding communities. As a result, data may not be as accurate as it would be with 100% response rate. As a result of weighting, potential need is at best an estimate. Each community would need to respond for a 100% response rate to determine actual need based on statewide goals.			
# of Communities Responding		5				
Total Number of Communities		30				
Response Percentage		16.67%				
Representative Population Responding (Community)		109,608				
RPC Non-Response Weight (Community-Based)		6				
STATE Non-Response Weight (Population-Based)		2.056515472				
Community Based Need				Regional Weighted Average		
Facility	# of Facilities/# of People	Facilities Needed Based on Statewide Goal	Existing Facilities	Additional Needed/(Surplus)	Weighted Existing	Weighted Potential Needs/(Surplus)
Parkland Acres	1 Acre/47	2845.36	1601.50	1243.86	9609.00	(6763.64)
Walking Trail	1 Mile/4446	29.93	0.25	29.68	1.50	28.43
Bicycle Trails	1 Mile/2624	50.70	1.00	49.70	0.00	50.70
Equestrian Trail	1 Mile/4854	27.24	0.00	27.24	0.00	27.24
Exercise Trail	1 Mile/3907	33.81	2.75	31.06	16.50	17.31
Nature Trail	1 Mile/4814	27.64	1.00	26.64	6.00	21.64
Multi-Purpose Trails	1 Mile/4220	31.53	6.00	25.53	36.00	(4.47)
Swimming Pool	1 Pool/6500	20.47	3.00	17.47	18.00	2.47
Picnic Tables	1 Table/128	1042.43	161.00	881.43	966.00	76.43
Picnic Pavilion	1 Pavillion/1356	98.16	18.00	80.16	108.00	(9.84)
Golf Courses	1 Course/26674	4.99	1.00	3.99	6.00	(1.01)
Ball Diamonds	1 Field/1545	86.13	28.00	58.13	168.00	(81.87)
Playgrounds	1 Playground/1379	96.50	18.00	78.50	108.00	(11.50)
Tennis	1 Court/2333	57.03	20.00	37.03	120.00	(62.97)
Playfields	1 Field/7886	16.87	7.00	9.87	42.00	(25.13)
Volleyball	1 Court/4659	28.56	3.00	25.56	18.00	10.56
Basketball	1 Court/4410	45.26	4.00	41.26	24.00	21.26
Football/Soccer Fields	1 Field/3274	40.64	13.00	27.64	78.00	(37.36)
Handball/Racquetball	1 Court/43186	3.08	2.00	1.08	12.00	(8.92)
Multi-Use Courts	1 Court/6073	21.91	2.00	19.91	12.00	9.91
Horseshoe Courts	1 Court/2810	47.34	29.00	18.34	174.00	(126.66)
Shuffle Board Courts	1 Court/4251	31.30	2.00	29.30	12.00	19.30
Campsites	1 Site/3400	39.13	0.00	39.13	0.00	39.13
Boat Ramps*	1/5 river miles	0.00	2.00	N/A	12.00	N/A
Ice Rinks	1 rink/108829	1.22	0.00	1.22	0.00	1.22
Skateboard Park	1 park/34440	3.86	2.00	1.86	12.00	(8.14)
* Boat Ramps have been left unrevised and left as previous statewide goal for reference. A community need/response was not indicated on surveys.						

Table A

Table B**MO-KAN Regional Council****Community Recreational Needs Determined by 2002 Revised Goals**

Facility	Weighted Existing	Weighted Potential Needs/Surplus	Capital Cost (\$)	Total
Parkland Acres	9,609.0	(6,763.6)	1,000	\$0
Walking Trail mi.	1.5	28.4	90,000	\$2,558,649
Bicycle Trails mi.	0.0	50.7	90,000	\$4,562,851
Equestrian Trail mi.	0.0	27.2	22,500	\$612,943
Exercise Trail mi.	16.5	17.3	100,200	\$1,734,640
Nature Trail mi.	6.0	21.6	22,500	\$486,912
Multi-Purpose Trails mi.	36.0	(4.5)	90,000	\$0
Swimming Pool	18.0	2.5	1,000,000	\$2,471,692
Picnic Tables	966.0	76.4	75	\$5,732
Picnic Pavilion	108.0	(9.8)	150,000	\$0
Golf Courses	6.0	(1.0)	1,000,000	\$0
Ball Diamonds	168.0	(81.9)	85,000	\$0
Playgrounds	108.0	(11.5)	50,000	\$0
Tennis	120.0	(63.0)	40,000	\$0
Playfields	42.0	(25.1)	10,000	\$0
Volleyball	18.0	10.6	1,000	\$10,562
Basketball	24.0	21.3	40,000	\$850,585
Football/Soccer Fields	78.0	(37.4)	50,000	\$0
Handball/Racquetball	12.0	(8.9)	25,000	\$0
Multi-Use Courts	12.0	9.9	40,000	\$396,437
Horseshoe Courts	174.0	(126.7)	500	\$0
Shuffle Board Courts	12.0	19.3	2,500	\$48,253
Campsites	0.0	39.1	1,000	\$39,127
Boat Ramps*	12.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ice Rinks	0.0	1.2	1,500,000	\$1,834,061
Skateboard Park	12.0	(8.1)	120,000	\$0
Total Capital Cost				\$15,612,446

(Denotes Surplus)

*Future needs/number of boat ramps was not determined because the need is based on the number of river miles, which was not reported by survey responders.

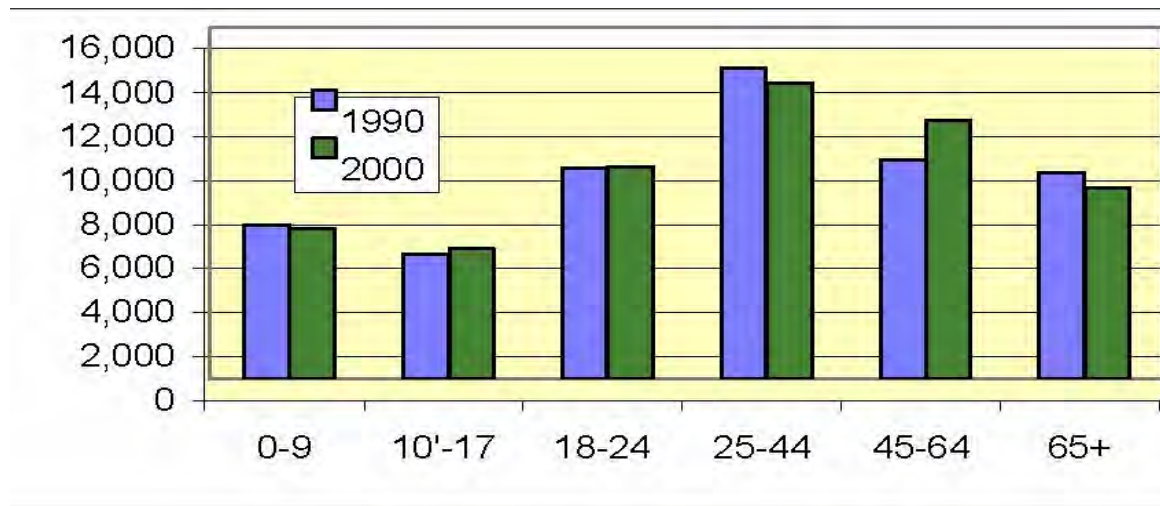
**Northeast
Missouri
Regional
Planning
Commission**

Northeast Missouri

Regional Planning Commission

Population Trends by Age Group

Age Group	1990	2000	% Change
0-9	7,042	6,866	-2.5%
10-17	5,699	5,946	4.3%
18-24	9,614	9,692	0.8%
25-44	14,154	13,440	-5.0%
45-64	9,976	11,770	18.0%
65+	9,412	8,687	-7.7%
Total	55,897	56,401	0.9%



Source: Missouri Census Data Center "2000"

Northeast Missouri Regional Planning Commission Perceived and Identified Outdoor Recreation Facility Needs

The Northeast Missouri Regional Planning Commission covers approximately 2,836 square miles and is in the northeast portion of the state. The Northeast Missouri region includes 6 counties and 33 incorporated communities. The region's 2000 population of 56,401 represents an increase of .9% since 1990. The region is comprised of community populations that range from 16,988 (Kirksville) to the region's smallest village (Arbela), with a population of 40.

The Northeast Missouri region's outdoor recreation facilities and opportunities similar to most regions include community owned parks, playgrounds, ball fields, swimming pools, lakes, rivers, etc., state forests and parks and the amenities offered at those locations.

Seventeen (17) communities in the Northeast Missouri region returned the outdoor recreation facility inventory surveys.

According to the statewide goals for outdoor recreation facilities the Northeast Missouri region is deficient in fourteen (14) outdoor recreation facility categories as depicted in Table A. The Northeast Missouri regional profile indicates a need for an additional 742 acres of parkland to accommodate the identified recreation facility needs. Table B presents the total estimated capital resources necessary to address the region's projected recreational facility needs...\$6,044,946.

Relative Importance Issues

Meet Statewide Demand

In Current Importance, the most important is to expand existing facilities and provide better maintenance and repair. This category also has the highest increase in Change in Importance since 1996 and Future Importance.

Provide Stable Funding Source

In Current Importance, Change since 1996 and Future Importance, the most important is to develop funding sources to improve existing recreational facilities which also show the highest increases in importance.

Provide for Special User Group

In Current Importance, the most important is to address the special needs of senior citizens, youth, and persons with disabilities. This category had the highest increase in Change since 1996 but for Future Importance the highest increase is in evaluating the special recreational needs of the rural population, students and future generations.

Establish Trail System

In Current Importance, the most important is to provide better surfacing of roads. This category had the highest increase of Change in Importance since 1996. The road surfacing remained high for Future Importance but the highest was to provide jogging, walking, and exercise trails to keep people who use them off the streets.

Provide Preservation and Environmental Protection

In Current Importance, the two most important categories are to protect the fish and wildlife habitat and educate outdoor recreation users in land ethics. In highest Change in Importance since 1996 and Future Importance, to educate the outdoor recreation users in land ethics had the greatest change.

Establish a Fair Liability Law

In Current and Future Importance, the two most important categories are to increase the outdoor recreation providers' ability to offer services and facilities by reducing the cost of liability and second to enact state laws to reduce liability insurance costs for outdoor providers, possibly through creative funding ideas such as an insurance pool. Enacting the state laws is tied with research, develop, and actively pursue a course of action that will logically address legal liability as it relates to recreational pursuits for greatest Change in Importance since 1996.

Provide Better Transportation Systems

In all three time frames, the most important and highest rated is to create better access roads and transportation systems to enable people to utilize outdoor recreation areas more

efficiently.

Major Outdoor Recreation Issues

In Current Importance, the most important is to provide better information about the availability of outdoor recreation facilities. Next in Current Importance was providing a better waste disposal program on land and reduce water pollution. In Change in Importance since 1996, the highest increase is to serve the residents of inner cities, small communities, and rural areas. In Future Importance, to provide a better waste disposal program on land and reduce water pollution is the greatest increase.

NORTHEAST MISSOURI REGIONAL PLANNING COUNCIL RESPONSE and FUTURE NEEDS							
2000 Population		56,401	Table Narrative: Regional Averages have been weighted from responding communities. As a result, data may not be as accurate as it would be with 100% response rate. As a result of weighting, potential need is at best an estimate. Each community would need to respond for a 100% response rate to determine actual need based on statewide goals.				
# of Communities Responding		17					
Total Number of Communities		33					
Response Percentage		51.52%					
Representative Population Responding (Community)		26,251					
RPC Non-Response Weight (Community-Based)		1.941176471					
STATE Non-Response Weight (Population-Based)		2.056515472					
Community Based Need					Regional Weighted Average		
Facility	# of Facilities/# of People	Facilities Needed Based on Statewide Goal	Existing Facilities	Additional Needed/(Surplus)	Weighted Existing	Weighted Potential Needs/(Surplus)	
Parkland Acres	1 Acre/47	1206.03	238.70	967.33	463.36	742.67	
Walking Trail	1 Mile/4446	12.69	15.00	(2.31)	29.12	(16.43)	
Bicycle Trails	1 Mile/2624	21.49	15.00	6.49	0.00	21.49	
Equestrian Trail	1 Mile/4854	11.55	8.00	3.55	0.00	11.55	
Exercise Trail	1 Mile/3907	14.33	13.00	1.33	25.24	(10.90)	
Nature Trail	1 Mile/4814	11.72	13.00	(1.28)	25.24	(13.52)	
Multi-Purpose Trails	1 Mile/4220	13.36	15.00	(1.64)	29.12	(15.75)	
Swimming Pool	1 Pool/6500	8.68	4.00	4.68	7.76	0.91	
Picnic Tables	1 Table/128	441.84	101.00	340.84	196.06	245.78	
Picnic Pavilion	1 Pavillion/1356	41.61	34.00	7.61	66.00	(24.39)	
Golf Courses	1 Course/26674	2.11	1.00	1.11	1.94	0.17	
Ball Diamonds	1 Field/1545	36.51	13.00	23.51	25.24	11.27	
Playgrounds	1 Playground/1379	40.90	22.00	18.90	42.71	(1.81)	
Tennis	1 Court/2333	24.17	11.00	13.17	21.35	2.82	
Playfields	1 Field/7886	7.15	12.00	(4.85)	23.29	(16.14)	
Volleyball	1 Court/4659	12.11	3.00	9.11	5.82	6.28	
Basketball	1 Court/4410	19.19	14.00	5.19	27.18	(7.99)	
Football/Soccer Fields	1 Field/3274	17.23	5.00	12.23	9.71	7.52	
Handball/Racquetball	1 Court/43186	1.31	0.00	1.31	0.00	1.31	
Multi-Use Courts	1 Court/6073	9.29	1.00	8.29	1.94	7.35	
Horseshoe Courts	1 Court/2810	20.07	16.00	4.07	31.06	(10.99)	
Shuffle Board Courts	1 Court/4251	13.27	1.00	12.27	1.94	11.33	
Campsites	1 Site/3400	16.58	41.00	(24.42)	79.59	(63.00)	
Boat Ramps*	1/5 river miles	0.00	5.00	N/A	9.71	N/A	
Ice Rinks	1 rink/108829	0.52	1.00	(0.48)	1.94	(1.42)	
Skateboard Park	1 park/34440	1.64	0.00	1.64	0.00	1.64	
* Boat Ramps have been left unrevised and left as previous statewide goal for reference. A community need/response was not indicated on surveys.							

Table A

Table B

Northeast Missouri Regional Planning Commission

Community Recreational Needs Determined by 2002 Revised Goals

Facility	Weighted Existing	Weighted Potential Needs/Surplus	Capital Cost (\$)	Total
Parkland Acres	463.4	742.7	1,000	\$742,667
Walking Trail mi.	29.1	(16.4)	90,000	\$0
Bicycle Trails mi.	0.0	21.5	90,000	\$1,933,998
Equestrian Trail mi.	0.0	11.5	22,500	\$259,801
Exercise Trail mi.	25.2	(10.9)	100,200	\$0
Nature Trail mi.	25.2	(13.5)	22,500	\$0
Multi-Purpose Trails mi.	29.1	(15.8)	90,000	\$0
Swimming Pool	7.8	0.9	1,000,000	\$912,371
Picnic Tables	196.1	245.8	75	\$18,434
Picnic Pavilion	66.0	(24.4)	150,000	\$0
Golf Courses	1.9	0.2	1,000,000	\$173,298
Ball Diamonds	25.2	11.3	85,000	\$957,991
Playgrounds	42.7	(1.8)	50,000	\$0
Tennis	21.4	2.8	40,000	\$112,736
Playfields	23.3	(16.1)	10,000	\$0
Volleyball	5.8	6.3	1,000	\$6,283
Basketball	27.2	(8.0)	40,000	\$0
Football/Soccer Fields	9.7	7.5	50,000	\$376,043
Handball/Racquetball	0.0	1.3	25,000	\$32,650
Multi-Use Courts	1.9	7.3	40,000	\$293,837
Horseshoe Courts	31.1	(11.0)	500	\$0
Shuffle Board Courts	1.9	11.3	2,500	\$28,315
Campsites	79.6	(63.0)	1,000	\$0
Boat Ramps*	9.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ice Rinks	1.9	(1.4)	1,500,000	\$0
Skateboard Park	0.0	1.6	120,000	\$196,522
Total Capital Cost				\$6,044,946

(Denotes Surplus)

*Future needs/number of boat ramps was not determined because the need is based on the number of river miles, which was not reported by survey responders.

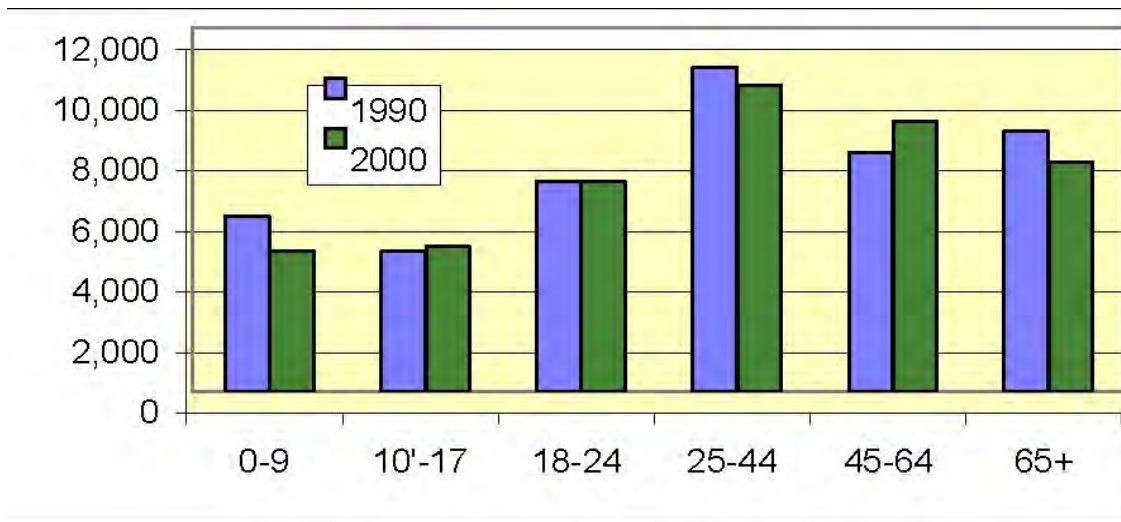
**Northwest
Missouri
Regional
Council
Of
Governments**

Northwest Missouri

Regional Planning Commission

Population Trends by Age Group

Age Group	1990	2000	% Change
0-9	2,772	4,633	-19.7%
10-17	4,601	4,792	4.2%
18-24	6,930	6,913	-0.2%
25-44	10,713	10,119	-5.5%
45-64	7,892	8,933	13.2%
65+	8,580	7,546	-12.1%
Total	44,488	42,936	-3.5%



Source: Missouri Census Data Center "2000"

Northwest Missouri Regional Council of Governments Perceived and Identified Outdoor Recreation Facility Needs

The Northwest Missouri Regional Council of Governments covers approximately 2,653 square miles and is in the northwest portion of the state. The Northwest Missouri region includes 5 counties and 41 incorporated communities. The region's 2000 population of 42,936 reflects a decline of 3.5% since 1990. The region is comprised of community populations that range from 10,581 (Maryville) to the region's smallest village (Corning), with a population of 21.

The Northwest Missouri region's outdoor recreation facilities and opportunities similar to most regions include community owned parks, playgrounds, ball fields, swimming pools, lakes, rivers, etc., state forests and parks and the amenities offered at those locations.

Three (3) of Northwest Missouri's communities' (24) in the Northwest Missouri region returned the outdoor recreation facility inventory surveys.

According to the statewide goals for outdoor recreational facilities, the Northwest Missouri region has exceeded the statewide goals for fourteen (14) recreation facilities categories as depicted in Table A. The Northwest Missouri regional profile indicates a surplus of 1,951 acres of parkland needed to accommodate the identified future recreation facility needs. Table B presents the total estimated capital resources necessary to address the region's projected recreational needs...\$5,623,112.

Relative Importance Issues

Meet Statewide Demand

In Current Importance, the most important categories are to expand existing facilities and provide better maintenance and repair, determine the impact of increased leisure time on outdoor recreation, evaluate current facility standards, and allow more public use of outdoor recreation facilities. In Change of Importance since 1996, the increases were evenly divided between all categories except to determine the impact of leisure time on outdoor facilities to meet statewide demand and expand existing facilities and provide better maintenance and repair.

Provide Stable Funding Source

In Current Importance, the most important is to assure more equitable distribution of funds, develop funding sources to improve existing recreational facilities, and use the parks and soil tax funds to double the acreage of the state park system. The highest increase in Change in Importance in 1996 is to develop funding sources to improve existing recreational facilities and to share state and federal funds with every community. In Future Importance, the above categories of change are highest along with addressing affordable user fees as a funding source.

Provide for Special User Groups

In Current Importance, the most important are to provide integrated and accessible outdoor recreation activities and facilities that are equal but not separate, provide sensitivity training for employees toward persons with disabilities and evaluate the special recreational needs of the rural population, students, and future generations. In Change in Importance since 1996 and Future Importance, the highest increases are in addressing the special needs of senior citizens, youth and persons with disabilities and evaluating the special recreational needs of the rural population, students and future generations.

Establish Trail Systems

In Current Importance, the most important is to provide better surfacing for roads, and provide jogging, walking, and exercise trails to keep the people who use them off the roads. The highest change in Change in Importance since 1996 and Future Importance is in the above two categories and to provide better mapping for roads in rural and urban areas.

Provide Preservation and Environmental Protection

In Current Importance, the most important is split between paying more attention to natural history and discouraging commercialization in and around outdoor recreation areas, protecting existing wild areas and establishing new ones, and developing a management plan that is sensitive to the monitoring and regulation of the environmental quality of surface water, groundwater, air, and soil. The greatest increase in Change in Importance since 1996 is to preserve and restore the biological diversity of the natural

plant and animal communities that evolved in Missouri's original landscapes. In Future Importance, the above increase is shared with developing a management plan that is sensitive to the monitoring and regulation of the environmental quality of surface water, groundwater, air and soil.

Establish a Fair Liability Law

In Current Importance, the most important is to increase the outdoor recreation providers' ability to offer services and facilities by reducing the cost of liability, and research, develop and actively pursue a course of action that will logically address legal liability as it relates to recreational pursuits. The increases in Change in Importance since 1996 and Future Importance are the above categories plus enacting state laws to reduce liability insurance costs for outdoor providers, possibly through creative funding ideas such as an insurance pool.

Provide Better Transportation Systems

In Current and Future Importance, the most important is to create better access roads and transportation systems to enable people to utilize outdoor recreation areas more efficiently. There were no categories in Change in Importance since 1996 that shared either an increase or a decrease in importance.

Major Outdoor Recreation Issues

In Current Importance, the most important is to provide a better waste disposal program on land and reduce water pollution, serve the residents of inner cities, small communities and rural areas, and provide outdoor education. The categories in Change in Importance since 1996 were rated basically the same. The greatest increases in Future Importance is to provide better information about the availability of outdoor recreation facilities, to provide outdoor education and provide better coordination among outdoor recreation providers.

NORTHWEST MISSOURI REGIONAL PLANNING COUNCIL RESPONSE and FUTURE NEEDS						
2000 Population		42,936	Table Narrative: Regional Averages have been weighted from responding communities. As a result, data may not be as accurate as it would be with 100% response rate. As a result of weighting, potential need is at best an estimate. Each community would need to respond for a 100% response rate to determine actual need based on statewide goals.			
# of Communities Responding		3				
Total Number of Communities		41				
Response Percentage		7.32%				
Representative Population Responding (Community)		12,750				
RPC Non-Response Weight (Community-Based)		13.66666667				
STATE Non-Response Weight (Population-Based)		2.056515472				
Community Based Need				Regional Weighted Average		
Facility	# of Facilities/# of People	Facilities Needed Based on Statewide Goal	Existing Facilities	Additional Needed/(Surplus)	Weighted Existing	Weighted Potential Needs/(Surplus)
Parkland Acres	1 Acre/47	918.10	210.00	708.10	2870.00	(1951.90)
Walking Trail	1 Mile/4446	9.66	0.00	9.66	0.00	9.66
Bicycle Trails	1 Mile/2624	16.36	0.00	16.36	0.00	16.36
Equestrian Trail	1 Mile/4854	8.79	0.00	8.79	0.00	8.79
Exercise Trail	1 Mile/3907	10.91	0.00	10.91	0.00	10.91
Nature Trail	1 Mile/4814	8.92	2.00	6.92	27.33	(18.41)
Multi-Purpose Trails	1 Mile/4220	10.17	0.00	10.17	0.00	10.17
Swimming Pool	1 Pool/6500	6.61	3.00	3.61	41.00	(34.39)
Picnic Tables	1 Table/128	336.36	131.00	205.36	1790.33	(1453.98)
Picnic Pavilion	1 Pavillion/1356	31.67	15.00	16.67	205.00	(173.33)
Golf Courses	1 Course/26674	1.61	3.00	(1.39)	41.00	(39.39)
Ball Diamonds	1 Field/1545	27.79	10.00	17.79	136.67	(108.88)
Playgrounds	1 Playground/1379	31.14	12.00	19.14	164.00	(132.86)
Tennis	1 Court/2333	18.40	4.00	14.40	54.67	(36.27)
Playfields	1 Field/7886	5.44	1.00	4.44	13.67	(8.22)
Volleyball	1 Court/4659	9.22	5.00	4.22	68.33	(59.12)
Basketball	1 Court/4410	14.61	6.00	8.61	82.00	(67.39)
Football/Soccer Fields	1 Field/3274	13.11	7.00	6.11	95.67	(82.55)
Handball/Racquetball	1 Court/43186	0.99	0.00	0.99	0.00	0.99
Multi-Use Courts	1 Court/6073	7.07	0.00	7.07	0.00	7.07
Horseshoe Courts	1 Court/2810	15.28	1.00	14.28	13.67	1.61
Shuffle Board Courts	1 Court/4251	10.10	0.00	10.10	0.00	10.10
Campsites	1 Site/3400	12.62	90.00	(77.38)	1230.00	(1217.38)
Boat Ramps*	1/5 river miles	0.00	4.00	N/A	54.67	N/A
Ice Rinks	1 rink/108829	0.39	0.00	0.39	0.00	0.39
Skateboard Park	1 park/34440	1.25	0.00	1.25	0.00	1.25
* Boat Ramps have been left unrevised and left as previous statewide goal for reference. A community need/response was not indicated on surveys.						

Table A

Table B

Northwest Missouri Regional Council of Governments

Community Recreational Needs Determined by 2002 Revised Goals

Facility	Weighted Existing	Weighted Potential Needs/Surplus	Capital Cost (\$)	Total
Parkland Acres	2,870.0	(1,951.9)	1,000	\$0
Walking Trail mi.	0.0	9.7	90,000	\$869,152
Bicycle Trails mi.	0.0	16.4	90,000	\$1,472,281
Equestrian Trail mi.	0.0	8.8	22,500	\$197,777
Exercise Trail mi.	0.0	10.9	100,200	\$1,093,176
Nature Trail mi.	27.3	(18.4)	22,500	\$0
Multi-Purpose Trails mi.	0.0	10.2	90,000	\$915,624
Swimming Pool	41.0	(34.4)	1,000,000	\$0
Picnic Tables	1,790.3	(1,454.0)	75	\$0
Picnic Pavilion	205.0	(173.3)	150,000	\$0
Golf Courses	41.0	(39.4)	1,000,000	\$0
Ball Diamonds	136.7	(108.9)	85,000	\$0
Playgrounds	164.0	(132.9)	50,000	\$0
Tennis	54.7	(36.3)	40,000	\$0
Playfields	13.7	(8.2)	10,000	\$0
Volleyball	68.3	(59.1)	1,000	\$0
Basketball	82.0	(67.4)	40,000	\$0
Football/Soccer Fields	95.7	(82.6)	50,000	\$0
Handball/Racquetball	0.0	1.0	25,000	\$24,855
Multi-Use Courts	0.0	7.1	40,000	\$282,797
Horseshoe Courts	13.7	1.6	500	\$805
Shuffle Board Courts	0.0	10.1	2,500	\$25,250
Campsites	1230.0	(1,217.4)	1,000	\$0
Boat Ramps*	54.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ice Rinks	0.0	0.4	1,500,000	\$591,791
Skateboard Park	0.0	1.2	120,000	\$149,605
Total Capital Cost				\$5,623,112

(Denotes Surplus)

*Future needs/number of boat ramps was not determined because the need is based on the number of river miles, which was not reported by survey responders.

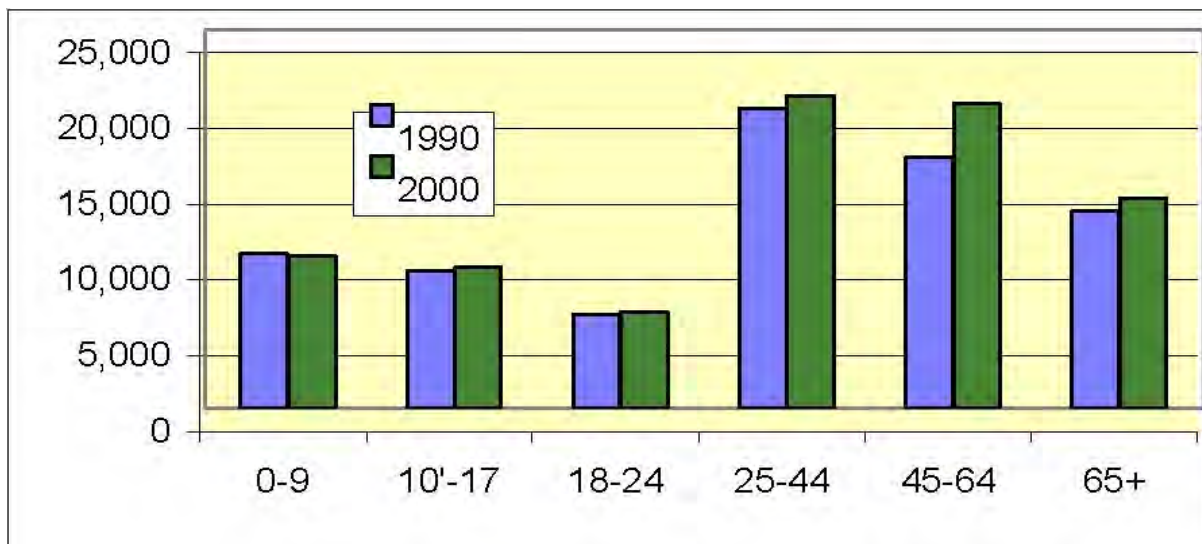
Ozark Foothills Regional Planning Commission

Ozark Foothills

Regional Planning Commission

Population Trends by Age Group

Age Group	1990	2000	% Change
0-9	10,191	10,095	-0.9%
10-17	9,086	9,323	2.6%
18-24	6,170	6,318	2.4%
25-44	19,814	20,637	4.2%
45-64	16,556	20,085	21.3%
65+	12,970	13,807	6.5%
Total	74,787	80,265	7.3%



Source: Missouri Census Data Center "2000"

Ozark Foothills Regional Council of Governments Perceived and Identified Outdoor Recreation Facility Needs

The Ozark Foothills Regional Planning Commission covers approximately 3,410 square miles and is in the south central portion of the state. The Ozark Foothills region includes 5 counties and 16 incorporated communities. The region's 2000 population of 80,265 reflects an increase of 7.3%. The region is comprised of community populations that range from 16,651 (Popular Bluff) to the region's smallest village (Centerville), with a population of 171.

The Ozark Foothills region's outdoor recreation facilities and opportunities similar to most regions include community owned parks, playgrounds, ball fields, swimming pools, lakes, rivers, etc., state forests and parks and the amenities offered at those locations.

Sixteen (16) communities and five (5) counties in the Ozark Foothills region returned the outdoor recreation facility inventory surveys.

According to the statewide goals for outdoor recreation facilities, the Ozark Foothills region is deficient in all but one (1) recreational facility category as depicted Table A. The Ozark Foothills regional profile indicates a need of an additional 843 acres of parkland needed to accommodate the identified future recreational facility needs. Table B presents the total estimated capital resources necessary to address the projected recreational facility needs...\$32,862,519.

Relative Importance Issues

Meet Statewide Demand

Two categories are highest in Current Importance, one being to create new outdoor facilities to meet statewide demand and the second to allow more public use of outdoor recreation facilities. The categories are the same in Change in Importance since 1996, but in Future Importance the highest increase was to carry out orderly development maintenance and expansion of outdoor recreation facilities.

Provide Stable Funding Source

In Current Importance, to assure more equitable distribution of funds is the most important. This was the trend also in highest increase in Change in Importance since 1996 and was tied in Future Importance with developing funding sources to improve existing recreational facilities.

Provide for Special User Groups

One category is highest in all three time frames, to address the special needs of senior citizens, youth and persons with disabilities.

Establish Trail Systems

In Current Importance, the most important category is to provide better surfacing for roads. In Change in Importance since 1996, to provide jogging, walking and exercise trails to keep the people who use them off the streets is tied with the better surfacing of roads. This trend remains the same for Future Importance.

Provide Preservation and Environmental Protection

One category is noted as highest in all three time frames, to protect fish and wildlife habitats.

Establish a Fair Liability Law

In Current Importance, the improved enforcement of existing recreation laws and providing stiffer penalties for abusers is most important. The highest increase in Change in Importance since 1996 is to enact state laws to reduce liability insurance costs for outdoor providers, possibly through creative funding such as an insurance pool.

Provide Better Transportation Systems

One category is noted highest in all three time frames, to create better access roads and transportation systems to enable people to utilize outdoor recreation areas more efficiently.

Major Outdoor Recreation Issues

In Current Importance, two categories are tied as most important. One, to provide a better waste disposal program on land and reduce water pollution and second, to serve the residents of inner cities, small communities and rural areas. These categories remain the same for greatest increase in Change in Importance since 1996. In Future Importance, the category to serve the residents of inner cities, small communities and rural areas is tied with providing a better waste disposal program on land and reducing water pollution.

OZARK FOOTHILLS REGIONAL COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS RESPONSE and FUTURE NEEDS						
2000 Population		80,265	Table Narrative: Regional Averages have been weighted from responding communities. As a result, data may not be as accurate as it would be with 100% response rate. As a result of weighting, potential need is at best an estimate. Each community would need to respond for a 100% response rate to determine actual need based on statewide goals.			
# of Communities Responding		16				
Total Number of Communities		16				
Response Percentage		100.00%				
Representative Population Responding (Community)		26,171				
RPC Non-Response Weight (Community-Based)		1				
STATE Non-Response Weight (Population-Based)		2.056515472				
Community Based Need				Regional Weighted Average		
Facility	# of Facilities/# of People	Facilities Needed Based on Statewide Goal	Existing Facilities	Additional Needed/(Surplus)	Weighted Existing	Weighted Potential Needs/(Surplus)
Parkland Acres	1 Acre/47	1716.31	872.50	843.81	872.50	843.81
Walking Trail	1 Mile/4446	18.05	52.85	34.80	52.85	34.80
Bicycle Trails	1 Mile/2624	30.58	1.00	29.58	0.00	30.58
Equestrian Trail	1 Mile/4854	16.43	0.00	16.43	0.00	16.43
Exercise Trail	1 Mile/3907	20.40	2.88	17.52	2.88	17.52
Nature Trail	1 Mile/4814	16.67	0.85	15.82	0.85	15.82
Multi-Purpose Trails	1 Mile/4220	19.02	2.00	17.02	2.00	17.02
Swimming Pool	1 Pool/6500	12.35	1.00	11.35	1.00	11.35
Picnic Tables	1 Table/128	628.79	119.00	509.79	119.00	509.79
Picnic Pavilion	1 Pavillion/1356	59.21	41.00	18.21	41.00	18.21
Golf Courses	1 Course/26674	3.01	1.00	2.01	1.00	2.01
Ball Diamonds	1 Field/1545	51.95	15.00	36.95	15.00	36.95
Playgrounds	1 Playground/1379	58.21	19.00	39.21	19.00	39.21
Tennis	1 Court/2333	34.40	12.00	22.40	12.00	22.40
Playfields	1 Field/7886	10.18	6.00	4.18	6.00	4.18
Volleyball	1 Court/4659	17.23	2.00	15.23	2.00	15.23
Basketball	1 Court/4410	27.30	20.00	7.30	20.00	7.30
Football/Soccer Fields	1 Field/3274	24.52	9.00	15.52	9.00	15.52
Handball/Racquetball	1 Court/43186	1.86	0.00	1.86	0.00	1.86
Multi-Use Courts	1 Court/6073	13.22	1.00	12.22	1.00	12.22
Horseshoe Courts	1 Court/2810	28.56	1.00	27.56	1.00	27.56
Shuffle Board Courts	1 Court/4251	18.88	0.00	18.88	0.00	18.88
Campsites	1 Site/3400	23.60	1.00	22.60	1.00	22.60
Boat Ramps*	1/5 river miles	0.00	10.00	N/A	10.00	N/A
Ice Rinks	1 rink/108829	0.74	0.00	0.74	0.00	0.74
Skateboard Park	1 park/34440	2.33	0.00	2.33	0.00	2.33
* Boat Ramps have been left unrevised and left as previous statewide goal for reference. A community need/response was not indicated on surveys.						

Table A

Table B

Ozark Foothills Regional Planning Commission

Community Recreational Needs Determined by 2002 Revised Goals

Facility	Weighted Existing	Weighted Potential Needs/Surplus	Capital Cost (\$)	Total
Parkland Acres	872.5	843.8	1,000	\$843,811
Walking Trail mi.	52.9	(34.8)	90,000	\$0
Bicycle Trails mi.	0.0	30.6	90,000	\$2,752,298
Equestrian Trail mi.	0.0	16.4	22,500	\$369,726
Exercise Trail mi.	2.9	17.5	100,200	\$1,755,019
Nature Trail mi.	0.9	15.8	22,500	\$356,010
Multi-Purpose Trails mi.	2.0	17.0	90,000	\$1,531,676
Swimming Pool	1.0	11.3	1,000,000	\$11,348,462
Picnic Tables	119.0	509.8	75	\$38,234
Picnic Pavilion	41.0	18.2	150,000	\$2,731,378
Golf Courses	1.0	2.0	1,000,000	\$2,009,136
Ball Diamonds	15.0	37.0	85,000	\$3,140,908
Playgrounds	19.0	39.2	50,000	\$1,960,307
Tennis	12.0	22.4	40,000	\$895,942
Playfields	6.0	4.2	10,000	\$41,780
Volleyball	2.0	15.2	1,000	\$15,229
Basketball	20.0	7.3	40,000	\$292,140
Football/Soccer Fields	9.0	15.5	50,000	\$775,781
Handball/Racquetball	0.0	1.9	25,000	\$46,465
Multi-Use Courts	1.0	12.2	40,000	\$488,664
Horseshoe Courts	1.0	27.6	500	\$13,779
Shuffle Board Courts	0.0	18.9	2,500	\$47,202
Campsites	1.0	22.6	1,000	\$22,601
Boat Ramps*	10.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ice Rinks	0.0	0.7	1,500,000	\$1,106,300
Skateboard Park	0.0	2.3	120,000	\$279,673
Total Capital Cost				\$32,862,519

(Denotes Surplus)

*Future needs/number of boat ramps was not determined because the need is based on the number of river miles, which was not reported by survey responders.

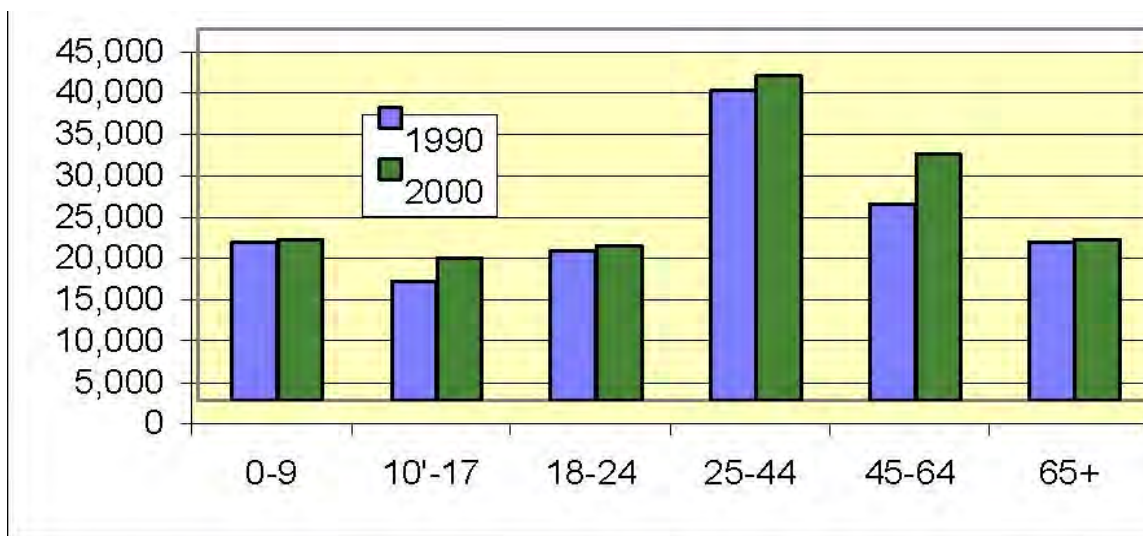
**Pioneer Trails
Regional
Planning
Commission**

Pioneer Trails

Regional Planning Commission

Population Trends by Age Group

Age Group	1990	2000	% Change
0-9	19,262	19,532	1.4%
10-17	14,467	17,378	20.1%
18-24	18,225	18,717	2.7%
25-44	37,562	39,365	4.8%
45-64	23,880	29,885	25.1%
65+	19,185	19,500	1.6%
Total	132,581	144,377	8.9%



Source: Missouri Census Data Center "2000"

Pioneer Trails Regional Planning Commission Perceived and Identified Outdoor Recreation Facility Needs

The Pioneer Trails Regional Planning Commission covers approximately 2,907 square miles and is located in the west-central portion of the state. The Pioneer Trails region includes 4 counties and 36 incorporated communities. The region's 2000 population of 144,377 reflects an 8.9% increase since 1990. The region is comprised of community populations that range from 20,339 (Sedalia) to the region's smallest village (Latour) with a population of 65.

The Pioneer Trails region's outdoor recreation facilities and opportunities similar to most regions include community owned parks, playgrounds, ball fields, swimming pools, lakes, rivers, etc., state forests and parks and the amenities offered at those locations.

One (1) community in the Pioneer Trails region returned the outdoor recreation facility inventory survey.

According to the statewide goals for outdoor recreation facilities The Pioneer Trails region is deficient in all but five (5) outdoor recreation facility categories as depicted in Table A. The Pioneer Trails regional profile indicates a need of 2,043 acres of additional parkland needed to accommodate the identified future recreational facility needs. Table B presents the total estimated capital resources necessary to address the region's projected recreation facility needs...\$32,639,296.

Relative Importance Issues

Meet Statewide Demand

In Current Importance, the most important is divided between creating new outdoor facilities to meet statewide demand, evaluating current facility standards, carrying out orderly development maintenance and expansion of outdoor recreation facilities, and allowing more public use of outdoor recreation facilities. All of the categories surveyed showed an increase in importance except to determine the impact of increased leisure time on outdoor recreation. In Future Importance, all categories remained the same for future importance.

Provide for Special User Groups

In Current Importance, the most important is to evaluate the special recreational needs of the rural population, students, and future generations. The highest increase in Change in Importance since 1966 is this category plus providing integrated and accessible outdoor recreation activities and facilities that are equal but not separate. In Future Importance, the most important are to address the special needs of senior citizens, youth, and persons with disabilities and provide sensitivity training for employees toward persons with disabilities.

Establish Trail Systems

In Current Importance, the most important is to provide better surfacing for roads. The increases in Change of Importance since 1996 are for better road surfacing as well as most of the categories surveyed. In Future Importance, the higher increase was in developing designated bicycle lanes on city streets and highways that loop through and around cities and towns and to provide a statewide bicycle trail system.

Provide Preservation and Environmental Protection

In Current Importance, to provide more environmental protection for Missouri rivers, streams, forest, and land and educate outdoor recreation users in land ethics is shared with most all of the surveyed options for importance. All have changed somewhat in importance since 1996, although none was mentioned specifically for Future Importance.

Establish a Fair Liability Law

In Current Importance, Change in Importance since 1996, and Future Importance, one category is most important and shows the greatest increase in change and that is to enact state laws to reduce liability insurance costs for outdoor providers, possibly through creative funding ideas such as an insurance pool.

Provide Better Transportation Systems

In all time frames, to create better access¹¹² and transportation systems to enable people to utilize outdoor recreation areas more efficiently is most important.

Major Outdoor Recreation Issues

In all three time frames, the most important issues are to develop a sensible land acquisition program that provides more open space and improved buffer zones, provide a better waste disposal program on land and reduce water pollution, provide better information about the availability of outdoor recreation facilities, serve the residents of inner cities, small communities, and rural areas, provide outdoor education and provide better coordination among outdoor recreation providers.

PIONEER TRAILS REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION RESPONSE and FUTURE NEEDS						
2000 Population		144,377	Table Narrative: Regional Averages have been weighted from responding communities. As a result, data may not be as accurate as it would be with 100% response rate. As a result of weighting, potential need is at best an estimate. Each community would need to respond for a 100% response rate to determine actual need based on statewide goals.			
# of Communities Responding		1				
Total Number of Communities		36				
Response Percentage		2.78%				
Representative Population Responding (Community)		818				
RPC Non-Response Weight (Community-Based)		36				
STATE Non-Response Weight (Population-Based)		2.056515472				
Community Based Need				Regional Weighted Average		
Facility	# of Facilities/# of People	Facilities Needed Based on Statewide Goal	Existing Facilities	Additional Needed/(Surplus)	Weighted Existing	Weighted Potential Needs/(Surplus)
Parkland Acres	1 Acre/47	3,087.22	29.00	3058.22	1044.00	2,043.22
Walking Trail	1 Mile/4446	32.47	0.50	31.97	18.00	14.47
Bicycle Trails	1 Mile/2624	55.01	0.00	55.01	0.00	55.01
Equestrian Trail	1 Mile/4854	29.56	0.00	29.56	0.00	29.56
Exercise Trail	1 Mile/3907	36.69	0.50	36.19	18.00	18.69
Nature Trail	1 Mile/4814	29.99	0.00	29.99	0.00	29.99
Multi-Purpose Trails	1 Mile/4220	34.21	0.00	34.21	0.00	34.21
Swimming Pool	1 Pool/6500	22.21	1.00	21.21	36.00	(13.79)
Picnic Tables	1 Table/128	1,131.04	12.00	1119.04	4.2.00	699.04
Picnic Pavilion	1 Pavillion/1356	106.50	4.00	102.50	144.00	(37.50)
Golf Courses	1 Course/26674	5.41	0.00	5.41	0.00	5.41
Ball Diamonds	1 Field/1545	93.45	1.00	92.45	36.00	57.45
Playgrounds	1 Playground/1379	104.70	2.00	102.70	72.00	32.70
Tennis	1 Court/2333	61.87	2.00	59.87	72.00	(10.13)
Playfields	1 Field/7886	18.31	0.00	18.31	0.00	18.31
Volleyball	1 Court/4659	30.99	2.00	28.99	72.00	(41.01)
Basketball	1 Court/4410	49.11	2.00	47.11	72.00	(22.89)
Football/Soccer Fields	1 Field/3274	44.10	0.00	44.10	0.00	44.10
Handball/Racquetball	1 Court/43186	3.34	0.00	3.34	0.00	3.34
Multi-Use Courts	1 Court/6073	23.77	0.00	23.77	0.00	23.77
Horseshoe Courts	1 Court/2810	51.37	0.00	51.37	0.00	51.37
Shuffle Board Courts	1 Court/4251	33.96	0.00	33.96	0.00	33.96
Campsites	1 Site/3400	42.45	0.00	42.45	0.00	42.45
Boat Ramps*	1/5 river miles	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ice Rinks	1 rink/108829	1.33	0.00	1.33	0.00	1.33
Skateboard Park	1 park/34440	4.19	0.00	4.19	0.00	4.19
* Boat Ramps have been left unrevised and left as previous statewide goal for reference. A community need/response was not indicated on surveys.						

Table A

Table B

Pioneer Trails Regional Planning Commission

Community Recreational Needs Determined by 2002 Revised Goals

Facility	Weighted Existing	Weighted Potential Needs/Surplus	Capital Cost (\$)	Total
Parkland Acres	1,044.0	2,043.2	1,000	\$2,043,221
Walking Trail mi.	18.0	14.5	90,000	\$1,302,617
Bicycle Trails mi.	0.0	55.0	90,000	\$4,950,707
Equestrian Trail mi.	0.0	29.6	22,500	\$665,045
Exercise Trail mi.	18.0	18.7	100,200	\$1,872,325
Nature Trail mi.	0.0	30.0	22,500	\$674,776
Multi-Purpose Trails mi.	0.0	34.2	90,000	\$3,078,885
Swimming Pool	36.0	(13.8)	1,000,000	\$0
Picnic Tables	432.0	699.0	75	\$52,428
Picnic Pavilion	144.0	(37.5)	150,000	\$0
Golf Courses	0.0	5.4	1,000,000	\$5,412,697
Ball Diamonds	36.0	57.4	85,000	\$4,883,132
Playgrounds	72.0	32.7	50,000	\$1,634,927
Tennis	72.0	10.1	40,000	\$0
Playfields	0.0	18.3	10,000	\$183,077
Volleyball	72.0	(41.0)	1,000	\$0
Basketball	72.0	(22.9)	40,000	\$0
Football/Soccer Fields	0.0	44.1	50,000	\$2,204,878
Handball/Racquetball	0.0	3.3	25,000	\$83,578
Multi-Use Courts	0.0	12.8	40,000	\$950,936
Horseshoe Courts	0.0	51.4	500	\$25,684
Shuffle Board Courts	0.0	34.0	2,500	\$84,905
Campsites	0.0	42.5	1,000	\$42,453
Boat Ramps*	0.0	0.0	N/A	N/A
Ice Rinks	0.0	1.3	1,500,000	\$1,989,962
Skateboard Park	0.0	4.2	120,000	\$503,062
Total Capital Cost				\$32,639,296

(Denotes Surplus)

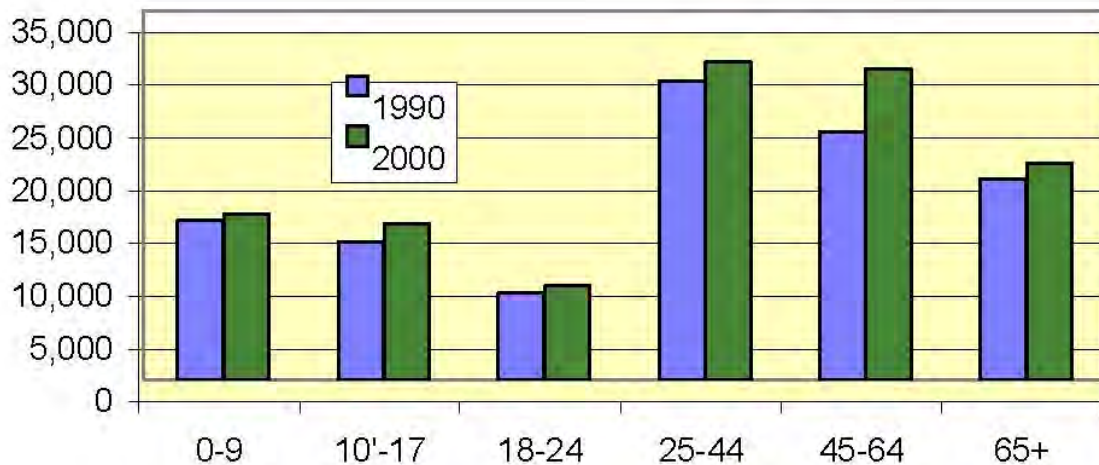
*Future needs/number of boat ramps was not determined because the need is based on number of river miles, which was not reported by survey responders.

South Central Ozark Council of Governments

South Central Ozark Council of Governments

Population Trends by Age Group

Age Group	1990	2000	% Change
0-9	15,115	15,736	4.1%
10-17	13,096	14,754	12.7%
18-24	8,214	8,905	8.4%
25-44	28,315	30,080	6.2%
45-64	23,538	29,486	25.3%
65+	18,960	20,529	8.3%
Total	107,238	119,490	11.4%



Source: Missouri Census Data Center "2000"

South Central Ozark Council of Governments Perceived and Identified Outdoor Recreation Facility Needs

The South Central Ozark Council of Governments covers approximately 6,121 square miles and is in the south central portion of the state. The South Central Ozark region includes 7 counties and 24 incorporated communities. The region's 2000 population of 119,490 reflects an 11.4% increase since 1990. The region is comprised of community populations that range from 10,866 (West Plains) to the region's smallest village (Plato), with a population of 21.

The South Central Ozark region's outdoor recreation facilities and opportunities similar to most regions include community owned parks, playgrounds, ball fields, swimming pools, lakes, rivers, etc., state forests and parks and the amenities offered at those locations.

All (24) of South Centrals' communities returned the outdoor recreation facility inventory surveys.

According to the statewide goals for outdoor recreation facilities, the South Central Ozark region is deficit in all but one (1) outdoor recreation facility category as depicted in Table A. The South Central Ozark regional profile indicates a need of an additional 1,642 acres of parkland needed to accommodate the identified future recreational facility needs. Table B presents the total estimated capital resources necessary to address the region's projected recreational needs...\$41,838,859.

Relative Importance Issues

Meet Statewide Demand

The most emphasis in Current Importance is to expand existing facilities and provide better maintenance and repair. This also has greatest increase in Change in Importance since 1996. The trend continues in Future Importance as the highest increase is in determining the impact of increased leisure time on outdoor facilities, evaluating the current industry standards and carrying out orderly maintenance and expansion of outdoor recreation facilities. The emphasis is clearly not on building new outdoor facilities.

Provide Stable Funding Source

The most emphasis in Current Importance is split between developing funding sources to improve existing recreational facilities, sharing state and federal funds with every community and assuring more equitable distribution of funds. The greatest change since 1996 is in the category of developing a comprehensive tax policy to support parks and recreation. The highest Future Importance is in developing the funding sources for improvement and assuring equitable distribution of funds.

Provide for Special User Groups

The Current Importance high category is to evaluate the special recreational needs of the rural population, students and future generations. The greatest Change in Importance since 1996 has been to address the special needs of senior citizens, youth and persons with disabilities. This trend continues for Future Importance.

Establish Trail Systems

In Current Importance, the highest category is to provide jogging, walking, and exercise trails to keep the people who use them off the streets. This category and providing a better surfacing of roads is the greatest increase in Change in Importance since 1996. These same two trends continue for Future Importance. It was noted that most of the Changes in Importance since 1996 were relatively the same.

Provide Preservation and Environmental Protection

One category stood out in Current Importance, Change in Importance since 1996 and Future Importance: to develop a management plan that is sensitive to the monitoring and regulation of the environmental quality of surface water, groundwater, air and soil. Other categories that provide protection, education, and regulation were also noted high in responses.

Establish a Fair Liability Law

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Two categories were tied for the high Importance, Change in Importance since 1996, and Future Importance as the trend continued in all time frames. This was to

increase the outdoor recreation providers' ability to offer services and facilities by reducing the cost of liability and second, to improve enforcement of existing recreation laws and provide stiffer penalties for abusers.

Provide Better Transportation Systems

To create better access roads and transportation systems to enable people to utilize outdoor recreation areas more efficiently received the highest Current Importance, Change in Importance since 1996 and Future Importance. This category received higher responses than transporting people to the recreation areas.

Major Outdoor Recreation Issues

The issue receiving the highest percentage in Current Importance and Change in Importance since 1996 is to serve the residents of inner cities, small communities and rural areas. In Future Importance, more emphasis is seen on providing a better waste disposal program on land and reduces water pollution. Providing outdoor education and better coordination among outdoor recreation providers were also considered very important.

SOUTH CENTRAL OZARKS COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS RESPONSE and FUTURE NEEDS						
2000 Population		119,490	Table Narrative: Regional Averages have been weighted from responding communities. As a result, data may not be as accurate as it would be with 100% response rate. As a result of weighting, potential need is at best an estimate. Each community would need to respond for a 100% response rate to determine actual need based on statewide goals.			
# of Communities Responding		24				
Total Number of Communities		24				
Response Percentage		100.00%				
Representative Population Responding (Community)		391,118				
RPC Non-Response Weight (Community-Based)		1				
STATE Non-Response Weight (Population-Based)		2.056515472				
Community Based Need				Regional Weighted Average		
Facility	# of Facilities/# of People	Facilities Needed Based on Statewide Goal	Existing Facilities	Additional Needed/(Surplus)	Weighted Existing	Weighted Potential Needs/(Surplus)
Parkland Acres	1 Acre/47	2,555.06	912.14	1642.92	912.14	1,642.92
Walking Trail	1 Mile/4446	26.88	6.20	20.68	6.20	20.68
Bicycle Trails	1 Mile/2624	45.53	0.00	45.53	0.00	45.53
Equestrian Trail	1 Mile/4854	24.46	0.00	24.46	0.00	24.46
Exercise Trail	1 Mile/3907	30.36	12.50	17.86	12.50	17.86
Nature Trail	1 Mile/4814	24.82	1.00	23.82	1.00	23.82
Multi-Purpose Trails	1 Mile/4220	28.31	2.85	25.46	2.85	25.46
Swimming Pool	1 Pool/6500	18.38	9.00	9.38	9.00	9.38
Picnic Tables	1 Table/128	936.08	304.00	632.08	304.00	632.08
Picnic Pavilion	1 Pavillion/1356	88.14	47.00	41.14	47.00	41.14
Golf Courses	1 Course/26674	4.48	5.00	(0.52)	5.00	(0.52)
Ball Diamonds	1 Field/1545	77.34	36.00	41.34	36.00	41.34
Playgrounds	1 Playground/1379	86365	24.00	62.65	24.00	62.65
Tennis	1 Court/2333	51.21	22.00	29.21	22.00	29.21
Playfields	1 Field/7886	15.15	12.00	3.15	12.00	3.15
Volleyball	1 Court/4659	25.65	5.00	20.65	5.00	20.65
Basketball	1 Court/4410	40.65	8.50	32.15	8.50	32.15
Football/Soccer Fields	1 Field/3274	36.50	8.00	28.50	8.00	28.50
Handball/Racquetball	1 Court/43186	2.77	1.00	1.77	1.00	1.77
Multi-Use Courts	1 Court/6073	19.68	0.00	19.68	0.00	19.68
Horseshoe Courts	1 Court/2810	42.51	5.00	37.51	5.00	37.51
Shuffle Board Courts	1 Court/4251	28.11	1.00	27.11	1.00	27.11
Campsites	1 Site/3400	35.13	6.00	29.13	6.00	29.13
Boat Ramps*	1/5 river miles	0.00	1.00	N/A	1.00	N/A
Ice Rinks	1 rink/108829	1.10	0.00	1.10	0.00	1.10
Skateboard Park	1 park/34440	3.47	1.00	2.47	1.00	2.47
* Boat Ramps have been left unrevised and left as previous statewide goal for reference. A community need/response was not indicated on surveys.						

Table A

Table B

South Central Ozark Council of Governments

Community Recreational Needs Determined by 2002 Revised Goals

Facility	Weighted Existing	Weighted Potential Needs/Surplus	Capital Cost (\$)	Total
Parkland Acres	912.1	1,642.9	1,000	\$1,642,921
Walking Trail mi.	6.2	20.7	90,000	\$1,860,831
Bicycle Trails mi.	0.0	45.5	90,000	\$4,097,328
Equestrian Trail mi.	0.0	24.5	22,500	\$550,408
Exercise Trail mi.	12.5	17.9	100,200	\$1,789,787
Nature Trail mi.	1.0	23.8	22,500	\$535,962
Multi-Purpose Trails mi.	2.9	25.5	90,000	\$2,291,662
Swimming Pool	9.0	9.4	1,000,000	\$9,383,077
Picnic Tables	304.0	632.1	75	\$47,406
Picnic Pavilion	47.0	41.1	150,000	\$6,171,651
Golf Courses	5.0	(0.5)	1,000,000	\$0
Ball Diamonds	36.0	41.3	85,000	\$3,513,934
Playgrounds	24.0	62.7	50,000	\$3,132,556
Tennis	22.0	29.2	40,000	\$1,168,357
Playfields	12.0	3.2	10,000	\$31,519
Volleyball	5.0	20.6	1,000	\$20,648
Basketball	8.5	32.1	40,000	\$1,285,861
Football/Soccer Fields	8.0	28.5	50,000	\$1,424,812
Handball/Racquetball	1.0	1.8	25,000	\$44,172
Multi-Use Courts	0.0	19.7	40,000	\$787,019
Horseshoe Courts	5.0	37.5	500	\$18,757
Shuffle Board Courts	1.0	27.1	2,500	\$67,770
Campsites	6.0	29.1	1,000	\$29,135
Boat Ramps*	1.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ice Rinks	0.0	1.1	1,500,000	\$1,646,942
Skateboard Park	1.0	2.5	120,000	\$296,347
Total Capital Cost				\$41,838,859

(Denotes Surplus)

*Future needs/number of boat ramps was not determined because the need is based on the number of river miles, which was not reported by; survey responders.

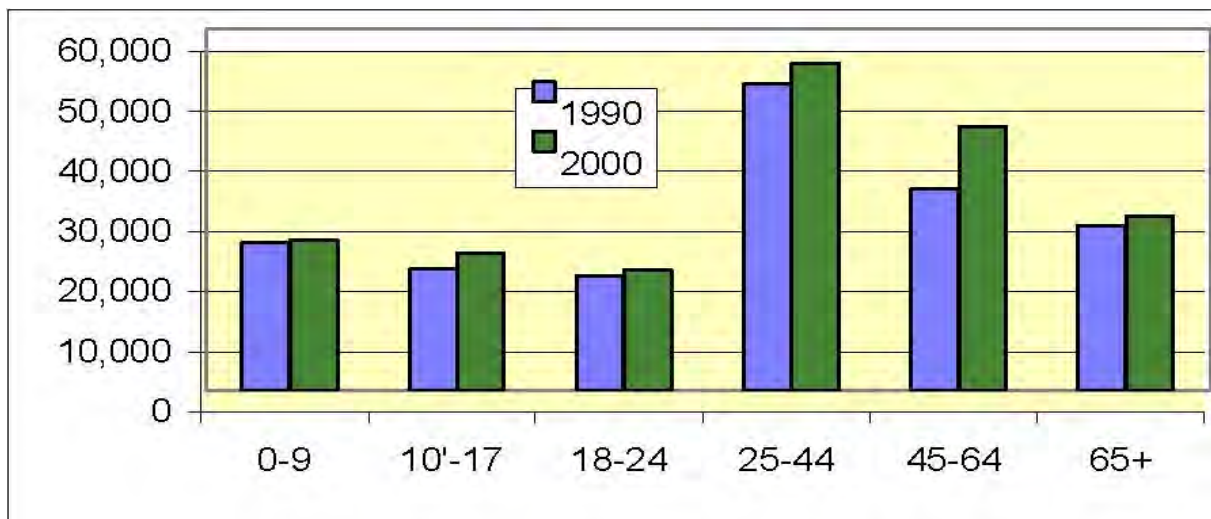
**Southeast
Missouri
Regional
Planning &
Economic
Development
Commission**

Southeast Missouri

Regional Planning & Economic Development Commission

Population Trends by Age Group

Age Group	1990	2000	% Change
0-9	24,554	24,880	1.3%
10-17	20,178	22,744	12.7%
18-24	19,100	19,960	4.5%
25-44	50,886	54,272	6.7%
45-64	33,575	43,836	60.6%
65+	27,401	28,942	5.6%
Total	175,694	194,634	10.8%



Source: Missouri Census Data Center "2000"

**Southeast Missouri Regional Planning and Economic
Development Commission
Perceived and Identified Outdoor Recreation Facility
Needs**

The Southeast Missouri Regional Planning and Economic Development Commission covers approximately 3,672 square miles and is located in the southeast/east-central portion of the state. The Southeast Missouri region includes 7 counties and 35 incorporated communities. The region's 2000 population of 194,634 reflects a 10.8% increase since 1990. The region is comprised of community populations that range from 35,349 (Cape Girardeau) to the region's smallest village (Biehle), with a population of 11.

The Southeast Missouri region's outdoor recreation facilities and opportunities similar to most regions include community owned parks, playgrounds, ball fields, swimming pools, lakes, rivers, etc., state forests and parks and the amenities offered at those locations.

Five (5) communities in the Southeast Missouri region returned the outdoor recreation facility inventory surveys.

According to the statewide goals for outdoor recreation facilities, the Southeast Missouri region is deficient in eight (8) outdoor recreation facility categories as depicted in Table A. The Southeast Missouri regional profile indicates a surplus of 5,260 acres needed to accommodate the identified future recreation facility needs. Table B presents the total estimated capital resources necessary to address the region's projected recreational facility needs...\$12,480,221.

Relative Importance Issues

Meet Statewide Demand

In Current Importance and Future Importance, the most important is to allow more public use of outdoor recreation facilities. In Change in Importance since 1996, to expand existing facilities and provide better maintenance and repair and allow more public use of outdoor recreation facilities show the greater increase in change.

Provide Stable Funding Source

In Current Importance, the most important is to assure more equitable distribution of funds. In Change in Importance since 1996, all categories show the same increase, and in Future Importance to develop funding sources to improve existing recreational facilities and to share state and federal funds with every community had the highest increase.

Provide for Special User Groups

In Current Importance, the most important is very evenly spread between the categories with providing integrated and accessible outdoor recreation activities and facilities that are equal but not separate slightly higher. In Change in Importance since 1996 and Future Importance, to address the special needs of senior citizens, youth and persons with disabilities is highest.

Establish Trail Systems

In Current Importance, to provide for better surfacing for roads is most important. In Change in Importance since 1996, this category showed the greatest increase as well. In Future Importance, to develop designated bicycle lanes on city streets and highways that loop through and around cities and towns, provide better surfacing for roads, and provide jogging, walking and exercise trails to keep the people who use them off the streets are tied for increase in importance.

Provide Preservation and Environmental Protection

In Current Importance, the most important is to minimize environmental damages to streams caused by jet boats and big boats, such as on the Current River. In Increase in Importance since 1996, the highest increase is in protecting the fish and wildlife habitat. In Future Importance, the above categories plus to pay more attention to natural history and discourage commercialization in and around outdoor recreation areas, to preserve and restore the biological diversity of the natural plant and animal communities that evolved in Missouri's original landscapes, to avoid abusing and misusing public land by overcrowding, and to develop a management plan that is sensitive to the monitoring and regulation of the environmental quality of surface water, groundwater, air and soil have all increased equally in importance.

Establish a Fair Liability Law

In Current Importance, the most important is to enact state laws to reduce liability insurance costs for outdoor providers, possibly through creative funding ideas such as an insurance pool. In Change in Importance since 1996 and Future Importance, the above category and all others surveyed show little increase in change and are viewed fairly equal.

Provide Better Transportation Systems

In all three time frames, to create better access roads and transportation systems to enable people to utilize outdoor recreation areas more efficiently is most important and show the most increase in importance.

Major Outdoor Recreation Issues

In Current Importance, the most important is to serve the residents of inner cities, small communities, and rural areas. In Change in Importance since 1996 and Future Importance, the highest increases are in providing a better waste disposal program on land and reduce water pollution, providing better information about the availability of outdoor recreation facilities, and providing outdoor education.

SOUTHEAST MISSOURI REGIONAL PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION RESPONSE and FUTURE NEEDS						
2000 Population		194,634	Table Narrative: Regional Averages have been weighted from responding communities. As a result, data may not be as accurate as it would be with 100% response rate. As a result of weighting, potential need is at best an estimate. Each community would need to respond for a 100% response rate to determine actual need based on statewide goals.			
# of Communities Responding		5				
Total Number of Communities		35				
Response Percentage		14.29%				
Representative Population Responding (Community)		50,284				
RPC Non-Response Weight (Community-Based)		7				
STATE Non-Response Weight (Population-Based)		2.056515472				
Community Based Need				Regional Weighted Average		
Facility	# of Facilities/# of People	Facilities Needed Based on Statewide Goal	Existing Facilities	Additional Needed/(Surplus)	Weighted Existing	Weighted Potential Needs/(Surplus)
Parkland Acres	1 Acre/47	4161.87	1346.00	2815.87	94422.00	5260.13
Walking Trail	1 Mile/4446	43.78	13.60	30.18	95.20	51.42
Bicycle Trails	1 Mile/2624	74.16	8.60	65.56	0.00	74.16
Equestrian Trail	1 Mile/4854	39.85	0.00	39.85	0.00	39.85
Exercise Trail	1 Mile/3907	49.46	8.60	40.86	60.20	10.74
Nature Trail	1 Mile/4814	40.43	31.00	9.43	217.00	176.57
Multi-Purpose Trails	1 Mile/4220	46.12	8.60	37.52	60.20	14.08
Swimming Pool	1 Pool/6500	29.94	6.00	23.94	42.00	12.06
Picnic Tables	1 Table/128	1524.75	473.00	1051.75	3311.00	1786.25
Picnic Pavilion	1 Pavillion/1356	143.58	63.00	80.58	441.00	297.42
Golf Courses	1 Course/26674	7.30	3.00	4.30	21.00	13.70
Ball Diamonds	1 Field/1545	125.98	57.00	68.98	399.00	273.02
Playgrounds	1 Playground/1379	141.14	25.00	116.14	175.00	33.86
Tennis	1 Court/2333	83.41	188.00	104.59	1316.00	1232.59
Playfields	1 Field/7886	24.68	9.00	15.68	63.00	38.32
Volleyball	1 Court/4659	41.78	11.00	30.78	77.00	35.22
Basketball	1 Court/4410	66.21	18.00	48.21	126.00	59.79
Football/Soccer Fields	1 Field/3274	59.45	26.00	33.45	182.00	122.55
Handball/Racquetball	1 Court/43186	4.51	0.00	4.51	0.00	4.51
Multi-Use Courts	1 Court/6073	32.05	0.00	32.05	0.00	32.05
Horseshoe Courts	1 Court/2810	69.25	10.00	59.25	70.00	0.75
Shuffle Board Courts	1 Court/4251	45.78	1.00	44.78	7.00	39.78
Campsites	1 Site/3400	57.23	0.00	57.23	0.00	57.23
Boat Ramps*	1/5 river miles	0.00	3.00	N/A	21.00	N/A
Ice Rinks	1 rink/108829	1.79	0.00	1.79	0.00	1.79
Skateboard Park	1 park/34440	5.65	0.00	5.65	0.00	5.65
* Boat Ramps have been left unrevised and left as previous statewide goal for reference. A community need/response was not indicated on surveys.						

Table A

Table B

Southeast Missouri Regional Planning & Economic Development Commission

Community Recreational Needs Determined by 2002 Revised Goals

Facility	Weighted Existing	Weighted Potential Needs/Surplus	Capital Cost (\$)	Total
Parkland Acres	9,422.0	(5,260.1)	1,000	0
Walking Trail mi.	95.2	(51.4)	90,000	0
Bicycle Trails mi.	0.0	74.2	90,000	6,674,026
Equestrian Trail mi.	0.0	39.8	22,500	896,545
Exercise Trail mi.	60.2	(10.7)	100,200	0
Nature Trail mi.	217.0	(176.6)	22,500	0
Multi-Purpose Trails mi.	60.2	(14.1)	90,000	0
Swimming Pool	42.0	(12.1)	1,000,000	0
Picnic Tables	3,311.0	(1,786.2)	75	0
Picnic Pavilion	441.0	(297.4)	150,000	0
Golf Courses	21.0	(13.7)	1,000,000	0
Ball Diamonds	399.0	(273.0)	85,000	0
Playgrounds	175.0	(33.9)	50,000	0
Tennis	1,316.0	(1,232.6)	40,000	0
Playfields	63.0	(38.3)	10,000	0
Volleyball	77.0	(35.2)	1,000	0
Basketball	126.0	(59.8)	40,000	0
Football/Soccer Fields	182.0	(122.6)	50,000	0
Handball/Racquetball	0.0	4.5	25,000	112,672
Multi-Use Courts	0.0	32.0	40,000	1,281,953
Horseshoe Courts	70.0	(0.8)	500	0
Shuffle Board Courts	7.0	38.8	2,500	96,960
Campsites	0.0	57.2	1,000	57,230
Boat Ramps*	21.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ice Rinks	0.0	1.8	1,500,000	2,682,659
Skateboard Park	0.0	5.7	120,000	678,176
Total Capital Cost				12,480,221

(Denotes Surplus)

*Future needs/number of boat ramps was not determined because the need is based on the number of river miles, which was not reported by survey responders.

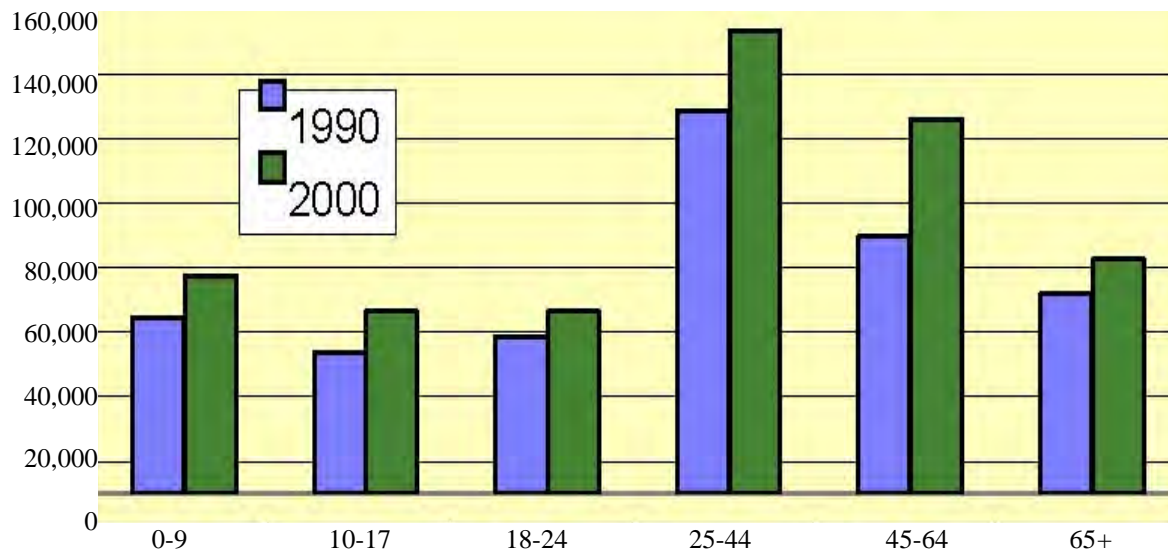
**Southwest
Missouri
Council of
Governments**

Southwest Missouri

Council of Governments

Population Trends by Age Group

Age Group	1990	2000	% Change
0-9	54,747	67,822	23.9%
10-17	44,116	56,430	27.9%
18-24	48,833	56,576	15.9%
25-44	118,874	143,604	20.8%
45-64	80,025	116,533	45.6%
65+	62,094	72,907	17.4%
Total	408,689	513,872	25.7%



Source: Missouri Census Data Center "2000"

Southwest Missouri Council of Governments Perceived and Identified Outdoor Recreation Facility Needs

The Southwest Missouri Council of Governments covers approximately 5,989 square miles and is located in the south central portion of the state. The Southwest Missouri region includes 10 counties and 76 incorporated communities. The region's 2000 population of 513,872 reflects a 25.7% increase since 1990. The region is comprised of community populations that range from 151,580 (Springfield) to the region's smallest village (Arcolo), with a population of 45.

The Southwest Missouri region's outdoor recreation facilities and opportunities similar to most regions include community owned parks, playgrounds, ball fields, swimming pools, lakes, rivers, etc., state forests and parks and the amenities offered at those locations.

Nine (9) communities in the Southwest Missouri region returned the outdoor recreation facility inventory surveys.

According to the statewide goals for outdoor recreation facilities, the Southwest Missouri region is deficient in all but one (1) outdoor recreation facility category as depicted in Table A. The Southwest Missouri regional profile indicates a deficit of 7,601 acres of parkland needed to accommodate the identified future recreational facility needs. Table B presents the total estimated capital resources necessary to address the region's projected recreation facility needs...\$213,883,511.

Meet Statewide Demand

In Current Demand, the most important was to allow more public use of outdoor recreation facilities. In increase in Change in Importance since 1996, to expand existing facilities and provide better maintenance and repair and to carry out orderly development maintenance and expansion of outdoor facilities were highest. In Future Importance, to create new outdoor facilities to meet statewide demand had the highest increase.

Provide Stable Funding Source

In Current Importance, to share state and federal funds with every community was most important. In greatest Change in Importance since 1996 and Future Importance, three categories were tied for highest increase: to develop funding sources to improve existing recreational facilities; to share state and federal funds with every community; and to assure more equitable distribution of funds.

Provide for Special User Groups

In Current Importance, the most important was to address the special needs of senior citizens, youth, and persons with disabilities. In Change in Importance since 1996 and Future Importance, the two with the highest increase were the above category and to evaluate the special recreational needs of the rural population, students and future generations.

Establish Trail Systems

In Current Importance, the most important was to provide better surfacing for roads. In the greatest Change in Importance since 1996 and Future Importance, this category is tied with providing walking, jogging, and exercise trails to keep the people who use them off the streets.

Provide Preservation and Environmental Protection

In Current Importance, the most important is to purchase environmentally sensitive lands for the preservation of plant and animal habitat. In greatest increase in Change in Importance since 1996, to protect fish and wildlife habitat and avoid abusing and misusing public land by overcrowding is highest, and in Future Importance to protect existing wild areas and establish new ones is highest.

Establish a Fair Liability Law

In Current Importance, to improve enforcement of existing recreation laws and provide stiffer penalties for abusers is most important. In greatest increase in Change in Importance since 1996, the highest increase is to encourage public use of private lands through improved liability laws, federal incentives and property taxes. In Future

Importance, both of the above categories are tied for increase in Future Importance.

Provide Better Transportation Systems

In all three time frames, to create better access roads and transportation systems to enable people to utilize outdoor recreation areas more efficiently is most important and show the greatest increase in importance.

Major Outdoor Recreation Issues

In Current Importance, two issues are most important, to provide a better waste disposal program on land and reduce water pollution and to serve the residents of inner cities, small communities and rural areas. In Change in Importance since 1996 and Future Importance, the greatest increase is to develop a sensible land acquisition program that provides more open space and improved buffer zones.

SOUTHWEST MISSOURI COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS FUTURE NEEDS						
2000 Population		513,872	Table Narrative: Regional Averages have been weighted from responding communities. As a result, data may not be as accurate as it would be with 100% response rate. As a result of weighting, potential need is at best an estimate. Each community would need to respond for a 100% response rate to determine actual need based on statewide goals.			
# of Communities Responding		9				
Total Number of Communities		76				
Response Percentage		11.84%				
Representative Population Responding (Community)		13,954				
RPC Non-Response Weight (Community-Based)		8.444444444				
STATE Non-Response Weight (Population-Based)		2.056515472				
Community Based Need					Regional Weighted Average	
Facility	# of Facilities/# of People	Facilities Needed Based on Statewide Goal	Existing Facilities	Additional Needed/(Surplus)	Weighted Existing	Weighted Potential Needs/(Surplus)
Parkland Acres	1 Acre/47	10,988.15	401.00	10587.15	3386.22	7,601.93
Walking Trail	1 Mile/4446	115.58	0.50	115.08	4.22	111.36
Bicycle Trails	1 Mile/2624	195.79	0.50	195.29	0.00	195.79
Equestrian Trail	1 Mile/4854	105.20	0.00	105.20	0.00	105.20
Exercise Trail	1 Mile/3907	130.57	0.50	130.07	4.22	126.35
Nature Trail	1 Mile/4814	106.74	0.20	106.54	1.69	105.05
Multi-Purpose Trails	1 Mile/4220	121.76	0.20	121.56	1.69	120.07
Swimming Pool	1 Pool/6500	79.06	7.00	75.06	33.78	45.28
Picnic Tables	1 Table/128	4,025.64	141.00	3884.64	1190.67	2,834.98
Picnic Pavilion	1 Pavillion/1356	379.07	25.00	354.07	211.11	167.96
Golf Courses	1 Course/26674	19.27	0.00	19.27	0.00	19.27
Ball Diamonds	1 Field/1545	332.61	14.00	318.61	118.22	214.38
Playgrounds	1 Playground/1379	372.65	10.00	362.65	84.44	288.20
Tennis	1 Court/2333	220.23	13.00	207.23	109.78	110.45
Playfields	1 Field/7886	65.16	19.00	46.16	160.44	(95.28)
Volleyball	1 Court/4659	110.30	1.00	109.30	8.44	101.86
Basketball	1 Court/4410	174.80	4.00	170.80	33.78	141.02
Football/Soccer Fields	1 Field/3274	156.95	7.00	149.95	59.11	97.84
Handball/Racquetball	1 Court/43186	11.90	1.00	10.90	8.44	3.45
Multi-Use Courts	1 Court/6073	84.62	0.00	84.62	0.00	84.62
Horseshoe Courts	1 Court/2810	182.83	12.00	170.83	101.33	81.50
Shuffle Board Courts	1 Court/4251	120.88	0.00	120.88	0.00	120.88
Campsites	1 Site/3400	151.10	4.00	147.10	33.78	117.32
Boat Ramps*	1/5 river miles	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ice Rinks	1 rink/108829	4.72	0.00	4.72	0.00	4.72
Skateboard Park	1 park/34440	14.92	0.00	14.92	0.00	14.92
* Boat Ramps have been left unrevised and left as previous statewide goal for reference. A community need/response was not indicated on surveys.						

Table A

Table B

Southwest Missouri Council of Governments

Community Recreational Needs Determined by 2002 Revised Goals

Facility	Weighted Existing	Weighted Potential Needs/Surplus	Capital Cost (\$)	Total
Parkland Acres	3,386.2	7,601.9	1,000	\$7,601,930
Walking Trail mi.	4.2	111.4	90,000	\$10,022,289
Bicycle Trails mi.	0.0	195.8	90,000	\$17,620,741
Equestrian Trail mi.	0.0	105.2	22,500	\$2,367,054
Exercise Trail mi.	4.2	126.4	100,200	\$12,660,422
Nature Trail mi.	1.7	105.1	22,500	\$2,363,689
Multi-Purpose Trails mi.	1.7	120.1	90,000	\$10,806,483
Swimming Pool	33.8	45.3	1,000,000	\$45,279,453
Picnic Tables	1,190.7	2,835.0	75	\$212,623
Picnic Pavilion	211.1	168.0	150,000	\$25,193,625
Golf Courses	0.0	19.3	1,000,000	\$19,265,071
Ball Diamonds	118.2	214.4	85,000	\$18,222,603
Playgrounds	84.4	288.2	50,000	\$14,410,124
Tennis	109.8	110.4	40,000	\$4,417,937
Playfields	160.4	(95.3)	10,000	\$0
Volleyball	8.4	101.9	1,000	\$101,858
Basketball	33.8	141.0	40,000	\$5,640,977
Football/Soccer Fields	59.1	97.8	50,000	\$4,892,128
Handball/Racquetball	8.4	3.5	25,000	\$86,364
Multi-Use Courts	0.0	84.6	40,000	\$3,384,609
Horseshoe Courts	101.3	81.5	500	\$40,748
Shuffle Board Courts	0.0	120.9	2,500	\$302,197
Campsites	33.8	117.3	1,000	\$117,321
Boat Ramps*	0.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ice Rinks	0.0	4.7	1,500,000	\$7,082,747
Skateboard Park	0.0	14.9	120,000	\$1,790,518
Total Capital Cost				\$213,883,511

(Denotes Surplus)

*Future needs/number of boat ramps was not determined because the need is based on the number of river miles, which was not reported by survey responders.

Chapter IV

Protecting Missouri's Wetlands

Protecting Missouri's Wetlands

“Missouri Wetlands: A Vanishing Resource”

The above is the title given to Missouri's wetland protection planning document authored by Jane E. Epperson of the Missouri Department of Natural Resources Division of Geology and Land Survey in 1992. The wetland protection plan is perhaps one of the first planning documents specifically for the State of Missouri in response to protecting the State's wetlands.

Contents of “Missouri Wetlands: A Vanishing Resource” include the approximate number of wetland acreage lost during the last 350 years and why it is important to protect the remaining wetlands. It describes the various types of wetlands found in Missouri and the various functions of the different types of wetlands.

The wetland plan that was published in 1992 indicated that there was not a single comprehensive wetland inventory map available at that time. The report stated that the wetlands were being mapped by a consortium of state and federal agencies including: the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the U. S. Soil Conservation Service, the Missouri Department of Conservation, the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers and the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency. The report provided the details of the mapping methodologies of the different agencies and gave the status of their efforts that were underway at that time.

The following is a brief overview of the report regarding the history and status of Missouri's wetlands:

Wetlands originally comprised approximately 11 percent of Missouri's surface area.

Approximately one-half of Missouri's original wetlands were located in the Bootheel area of the State.

Of the original 2.4 million acres of forested wetlands in southeast Missouri, less than 60,000 acres or 2 percent remain intact.

In the mid 1800s, Congress made the draining and filling of wetlands a national policy and in 1850 passed The Swamp Act which granted 4.8 million acres of swampland in Missouri to the state to sell. Within six months the state of Missouri gave approximately half of the land to counties in which they were situated, thus passing the responsibility of reclamation on to the counties.

Due to the high costs of reclaiming wetlands, in 1855 the legislature authorized the county courts to sell the wetlands without requiring prior reclamation.

By the late 1800s, a majority of the wetlands were purchased by the railroad and timber industries for harvesting of timber instead of draining and reclaiming the lands.

From 1870 to 1920 forested wetlands decreased by over 852,000 acres (35%).

With the advent of new drainage technologies, large-scale drainage of wetlands became feasible in the early 1900s. Drainage districts were formed in order to take advantage of the rich agriculture potential of southeast Missouri. The accelerated loss of Missouri's forested wetlands continued into the mid 1900s and still continues at a slower rate today.

The Revised Statutes of Missouri continues to allow drainage districts and gives owners of swamps and overflowed land in Missouri the right to construct any ditch, tile system or levee necessary to drain his/her land.

Loss of additional wetlands has resulted from the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers' Missouri River Bank Stabilization and Navigation Project first initiated in 1912.

The project's final Environmental Impact Statement for the Fish and Wildlife Plan (1981) estimated the environmental impacts of the project through the year 2003. The report anticipates direct losses of approximately 100,200 acres of primary shallow water aquatic habitat will have occurred within the 300,000 acres formerly covered by natural channel area of the river. In addition, approximately 310,250 (85%) of 365,000 acres of riparian timber, sandbars, wetlands, and other habitat types will be destroyed within the active erosion belt. Upon completion of the project, 148,000 acres of agricultural land will have been created.

Four million one hundred seventy-six thousand (4,176,000) or 87% of Missouri's original 4.8 million acres of wetlands have been lost.

As of 1992, only 13 percent of Missouri's original wetlands resources remain, comprising only 1.4 percent of the state's surface area.

Protecting, restoring and creating new wetlands has become a priority during the last 20 years. The continuing loss of wetlands resulted in a legal and administrative framework at the federal level for the protection of wetlands. This legal framework includes provisions of: the River and Harbor Act of 1899; Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act of 1958, as amended; Clean Water Act of 1977, as amended; Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972; Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act of 1954, as amended; Coastal Barrier Resources Act of 1982; Federal Power Act, as amended; Food Security Act of 1985; Emergency Wetlands Resources Act of 1986; and Executive orders 11990 and 11988 on Protection of Wetlands and Floodplain Management, respectively.

The June 1991 National Wetlands Priority Conservation Plan was prepared by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service on behalf of the Department of the Interior in response to Section 301 of the Emergency Wetlands Resources Act of 1986. As a result of the National Wetlands Priority Plan, regional wetland plans were developed. Missouri is covered in the Region 3 - Regional Wetlands Concept Plan. Within the November 1990 Region 3 Plan some 50,700 acres were identified as potential wetland acquisition areas and over 77,125 acres were identified as potential wetland acquisition sites. There were no identified priorities regarding the listing of the sites and the lists were/are subject to amendments as new sites are identified or as new opportunities occur. Most of the sites and areas are located in counties along the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, in the northern half of the state or in the Bootheel portions of the state. One isolated potential wetland area is located in the southwest corner of the state in Barton and Jasper Counties near Joplin and contains approximately 1,000 acres.

Missouri Wetlands: A Vanishing Resource is still considered Missouri's wetland management plan summary. Other reports and subsequent studies and management plans are used in conjunction and to complement the efforts of many Federal, State, and local public and private entities that are banding together to restore as much of the vital wetlands in Missouri as feasibly possible. These reports and plans include: *Expanding the*

Vision: North American Waterfowl Management Plan – Update 1998; the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service Region 3 Regional Wetlands Concept Plan, November 1990; the National Wetlands Priority Conservation Plan, June 91 Edition; and EPA’s Restoring and Creating Wetlands: A Planning Guide for the Central States Region: Iowa, Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska.

Proposed local and State outdoor recreation projects that can positively impact Missouri’s wetlands should always be considered a high priority. The considerable amount of benefits to the environment, water quality, tourism, sporting and hunting industry, as well as the benefit to migratory and non-migratory wildlife that wetlands provide have been clearly evidenced in the many studies and research projects conducted during the last 30 to 40 years. The old idea that the marshes and swamps provided no benefits to humans or the many species of wildlife has long been disproved. Hundreds of thousands of wetland acreage and swamps have been drained over the past 100 years but this trend is beginning to reverse. With the continued public education regarding the importance of our wetlands we can perhaps continue to reverse the decades old historic practice of “draining the swamp” in the name of progress. Wetlands are a vital natural and sometimes manmade asset to the state and can provide many thousands of hours of inexpensive outdoor recreation as well as educational activities for the citizens and visitors to Missouri.

Chapter V

Missouri's State and Federal Agency Owned Recreation Lands and Facilities

Missouri's State and Federal Agency Owned Recreation Lands and Facilities

Citizens and visitors to Missouri have access to public outdoor recreation facilities and lands that are owned by state and federal agencies in addition to local community parks and playgrounds. These recreation facilities range from large lakes to vast forestlands, wildlife refuges, wetlands, state and national parks, and state and federal historic sites. These areas offer a host of outdoor recreation experiences that complement the community owned recreation facilities. Many of the state and federal lands offer outdoor recreation opportunities that cannot be provided in local community parks.

Outdoor recreation activities such as horseback riding, cross country hiking or biking, small and big game hunting, water skiing, sail boating and other similar activities require large acreage outdoor spaces generally not available in or owned by local communities. In order to sustain outdoor recreation opportunities for the citizens and visitors to Missouri, it will be important for Missouri's state agencies to be able to acquire unique but appropriate properties when they become available for purchase or through private donations by the owners. Unique lands that provide ecological benefits to our natural resources such as identified wetlands should be a priority acquisition for the Department of Natural Resources or the Missouri Department of Conservation. Existing and future federal and state owned land holdings in Missouri should be made available to the general public.

Federal and state owned outdoor recreation lands in Missouri are scattered throughout the state and are owned predominately by the Department of Agriculture, Department of Conservation, Department of Natural Resources, Department of Transportation, United States Army Corps of Engineers, United States Fish and Wildlife Service, United States Forest Service – Mark Twain National Forest and the National Park Service. The agency information on the following pages provides a quick look at the types of recreation opportunities available. In most cases, these agencies recreation opportunities have no or very nominal participation/admission fees compared to some community recreation user fees.

Missouri State Agencies

The following is information presented to the Missouri Department of Natural Resources' Division of State Parks by each agency. The respective agencies provided their agency mission statement, future direction and Web site information. In addition, information was gathered from each agency on their facilities, acres, activities and trail miles to include in this revised plan.

Missouri Department of Natural Resources' Division of State Parks

Mission:

The mission of the Department of Natural Resources is to protect, preserve and enhance Missouri's natural, cultural and energy resources.

The mission of the Division of State Parks is to preserve and interpret the state's most outstanding natural landscapes and cultural landmarks and to provide outstanding recreational opportunities compatible with those resources.

Present – Future:

The growing epidemic of obesity and associated health issues in children and adults, the ever-decreasing visitation by children and young people in outdoor recreation settings, the increasingly evident lack of relevance the natural world has for America's youth – all are issues of mounting concern for healthcare organizations, recreation providers, and land management agencies across the United States. Missouri is not immune from these concerns. Obesity in Missouri is a staggering problem. According to 2004 data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 62 percent of Missouri adults are overweight or obese, 32 percent of students in grades sixth to eighth are overweight or at risk of becoming overweight, and 27 percent of students in high school are overweight or at risk of becoming overweight. Likewise, the decreasing visitation by children and youth to Missouri's state parks and historic sites is a troubling trend. A 2006 study of visitors to six Missouri state parks indicated less than a quarter (24%) of visitors had children with them during their visit. Within the next five years, the Department of Natural Resources' Division of State Parks will engage in an increased emphasis to implement programs that encourage health and fitness as well as programs that encourage family and youth participation in outdoor activities.

Additionally, the next five years will see the division continue to establish partnerships with federal, state and local agencies and not-for-profit organizations to assist in meeting the preservation and recreational needs of the state. To assist its efforts to most effectively preserve the state's resources while being an efficient steward of the funds generated from the parks, soils and water sales tax, the division will continue to pursue outside funding sources for new recreational development and expansion projects as well as ongoing operational and maintenance expenditures. Outside funding includes federal funding, grants, funding from the newly established Missouri State Parks Foundation and private donations. Lastly, the division will continue to employ various tools, such as public opinion surveys, to ensure that its diverse constituents have an opportunity to voice their opinions. The division strives to maintain its accountability to the citizens of Missouri and is cognizant of the trust Missourians have placed in division's ability to continue the efficient use of the parks, soils and water sales tax.

For more information on current inventories and outdoor recreation activities, please refer to the agency website.

Web Information:

www.mostateparks.com

www.dnr.mo.gov

Johnson's Shut-Ins State Park Disaster Challenges Missouri's Department of Natural Resources

On Dec. 14, 2005, a 680-foot-wide section of AmerenUE's Upper Taum Sauk Reservoir embankment failed suddenly, releasing over a billion gallons of water down the western side of Proffit Mountain through Johnson's Shut-Ins State Park. The floodwaters devastated the land, damaged dwellings/structures in the park and destroyed the campground. This force changed the geomorphic landscape forever. Currently, the Department of Natural Resources is working in a collaborative effort with AmerenUE and MACTEC (consulting firm) to redevelop this park. It is anticipated that it will take several years to complete this endeavor.

Listed below is a brief summary of Division of State Parks facilities

and a summary of activities and estimated acres:

Missouri Department of Natural Resources			
Facility Name	Acres	Activities	Trail Miles
Arrow Rock State Historic Site	167.39	Trail, tours, picnicking, fishing, camping	1.5
Battle of Athens State Historic Site	408.5	Trail, lake, fishing, boating, picnicking, tours	3.3
Battle of Carthage State Historic Site	7.4	Trail	.25
Battle of Lexington State Historic Site	92.25	Trail, picnicking, tours	.25
Bennett Spring State Park	3216.74	Trail, fishing, boating, swimming, picnicking	13
Big Lake State Park	407.41	Lake, boating, swimming pool, picnicking	
Big Oak Tree State Park	1028.68	Trail, boating, picnicking	1.7
Big Sugar Creek State Park	2082.54	Trail	4.1
Bollinger Mill State Historic Site	43	Trail, picnicking, tours	.25
Boone's Lick State Historic Site	51.17	Picnicking	
Bothwell Lodge State Historic Site	246.91	Trail, picnicking, site tours	.75
Castlewood State Park	1818.3	Trail, fishing, picnicking	16
Clark's Hill/Norton State Historic Site	13.4	Trail	.5
Confederate Memorial State Historic Site	135.22	Fishing, picnicking	
Crowder State Park	1912.1	Trail, fishing, swimming, picnicking	17.5
Cuivre River State Park	6393.94	Trail, fishing, boating, swimming, picnicking	40.5
Deutschheim State Historic Site	.69	Historical site tours	
Dillard Mill State Historic Site	131.77	Trail, fishing, picnicking, tours	1.5
Dr. Edmund A. Babler Memorial State Park	2441	Trail, picnicking, camping	20.6
Edward "Ted" & "Pat Jones" Confluence Point State Park	1121.43	Trail	0.25
Elephant Rocks State Park	131.74	Trail, picnicking	1
Felix Valle House State Historic Site	10.13	Natural and/or Historical, tours	
Finger Lakes State Park	1128.69	Trail, fishing, boating, swimming, picnicking	70
First Missouri State Capitol State Historic Site	.66	Tours, interpretive center/museum	
Fort Davidson State Historic Site	77.19	Trail, picnicking	.33
Gen. John J. Pershing Boyhood Home State Historic Site		Picnicking, Historical site tours	
Gov. Daniel Dunklin's Grave State Historic Site	1.37	Historical site	
Graham Cave State Park	369.51	Trail, fishing, boating, picnicking	2
Grand Gulf State Park	321.96	Trail, picnicking	.25
Ha Ha Tonka State Park	3709.74	Trail, fishing, swimming, picnicking	16.5
Harry S Truman Birthplace State Historic Site	2.51	Historical site tours	
Harry S Truman State Park	1440	Trail, fishing, swimming, boating, picnicking	3
Hawn State Park	4953.66	Trail, fishing, picnicking	14.2
Hunter-Dawson State Historic Site	19.8	Historical site tours	
Iliniwek Village State Historic Site	127.49	Picnicking	
Jefferson Landing State Historic Site	1.27	Tours, interpretive center/museum	
Jewell Cemetery State Historic Site	.45	Historical site	
Johnson's Shut-Ins State Park	8646.51	Ozark trail, fishing, swimming, picnicking	42
Katy Trail State Park	2935.6	Trail	225
Knob Noster State Park	3934.38	Trail, fishing, picnicking	14.2
Lake of the Ozarks State Park	17626.55	Trail, fishing, boating, swimming, picnicking	41

Lake Wappapello State Park	1854.23	Trail, fishing, boating, picnicking, swimming	21
Lewis and Clark State Park	189.13	Fishing, boating, swimming, picnicking	
Locust Creek Covered Bridge State Historic Site	32.22	Natural site	
Long Branch State Park	1828.47	Trail, fishing, boating, swimming, picnicking	4.2
Mark Twain Birthplace State Historic Site	13	Fishing, trail, picnicking, tours	6
Mark Twain State Park	2775.14	Trail, fishing, boating, swimming, picnicking	6
Mastodon State Historic Site	425	Trail, picnicking	3.3
Meramec State Park	6896.33	Trail, fishing, swimming, picnicking, tours	15.9
Missouri Mines State Historic Site	25	Historical site tours	
Montauk State Park	1396.12	Trail, fishing, picnicking	2
Morris State Park	161.22	Trail	2
Nathan Boone Homestead State Historic Site	400.2	Historical site tours	
Onondaga Cave State Park	1317.7	Trail, fishing, boating, swimming, picnicking	7
Osage Village State Historic Site	100	Trail	.5
Pershing State Park	3565.66	Trail, picnicking, fishing, swimming	9
Pomme de Terre State Park	734.44	Trail, fishing, boating, swimming, picnicking	5
Prairie State Park	3942	Trail, picnicking, center/museum	10.25
Roaring River State Park	4093.38	Trail, fishing, swimming, picnicking	13.2
Robertsville State Park	1224.65	Trail, fishing, boating, picnicking	1
Rock Bridge Memorial State Park	2272.83	Trail, fishing, picnicking, guided cave tours	22.5
Roger Pryor Pioneer Backcountry	61,000	Trails	27
Route 66 State Park	418.61	Trail, fishing, boating, picnicking	6.6
Sam A. Baker State Park	5323.62	Trail, picnicking, swimming, fishing, boating	20.6
Sandy Creek Covered Bridge State Historic Site	205.78	Swimming, picnicking	
Sappington Cemetery State Historic Site	2	Historical site	
Scott Joplin House State Historic Site	3.86	Historical site tours	
St. Francois State Park	2734.97	Trail, fishing, swimming, picnicking	16.8
St. Joe State Park	8242.98	Trail, fishing, boating, swimming, picnicking	154.4
Stockton State Park	2175.9	Trail, fishing, boating, swimming, picnicking	.35
Table Rock State Park	356.03	Trail, fishing, boating, swimming, picnicking	1
Taum Sauk Mountain State Park	7501.09	Trail, picnicking	7
Thomas Hart Benton Home and Studio State Historic Site	.32	Historical site tours	
Thousand Hills State Park	3079.7	Trail, fishing, boating, swimming, picnicking	14.1
Towosahgy State Historic Site	64	Trail	0.25
Trail of Tears State Park	3415.39	Trail, fishing, boating, swimming, picnicking	19.5
Union Covered Bridge State Historic Site	1.24	Natural and/or historical site	
Van Meter State Park	1104.63	Trail, fishing, picnicking, picnicking	4.25
Wakonda State Park	1053.87	Trail, fishing, boat rental, swimming	8.4
Wallace State Park	501.61	Trail, fishing, swimming, picnicking	6.6
Washington State Park	2147.57	Trail, fishing, boating, swimming, picnicking	14.5
Watkins Mill State Park & Historic Site	876.22	Trail, fishing, boating, swimming, picnicking	4.1
Weston Bend State Park	1133.08	Trail, fishing, picnicking	13.5

Missouri Department of Conservation

Mission:

The Missouri Department of Conservation (MDC) mission is to protect and manage the fish, forest and wildlife resources of the state; serve the public and facilitate its participation in resource management activities; and provide opportunity for all citizens to use, enjoy and learn about fish, forest and wildlife resources.

Present – Future:

Meeting the department's mission requires some level of facility development and maintenance of public use facilities on approximately 1,000 conservation areas and MDC Community Assistance Program sites around Missouri. Long-term emphasis has and continues to be on acquisition and development of boat ramps and fishing access on rivers and public lakes; disabled accessible fishing piers; parking area facilities on department areas; trails, signs, wildlife viewing facilities, waterfowl blinds and hunter amenities that permit enjoyment of otherwise undeveloped or minimally developed land. In addition to facilities, the department provides a considerable amount of educational material, training and programming to introduce, enable and encourage people to recreationally enjoy Missouri's outdoor resources. The department provides primitive (pack-in, pack-out) camping on many areas, in some places designating mowed but otherwise undeveloped areas near parking. General direction for future recreational development is described in The Next Generation of Conservation strategic plan available on line at http://mdc.mo.gov/about/next_gen/.

Many areas of the strategic plan address outdoor recreation. Among them are the following commitments under the heading "Serving Nature and You on Conservation Areas:"

Actively manage Conservation Areas to serve as role models for best management practices and natural community conservation that benefits a diversity of wildlife.

1. Enhance public opportunities for recreation on 10 Conservation Areas close to urban areas by providing a combination of restrooms, drinking water, security lighting, picnic tables, trails, interpretive signs, enforcement patrol and paved parking lots by 2025.

2. Encourage public use by hosting 16 annual “Serving Nature and You” events statewide to demonstrate recreational opportunities available on department lands.
3. Respond to Missourians’ desire for walking, hiking, bicycling and horseback-riding opportunities by expanding and renovating trails on 40 Conservation Areas by 2015.
4. Expand opportunities for family-oriented outdoor experiences on select Conservation Areas by designating camping areas that include drinking water, picnic tables, restrooms and trails by 2015
5. Provide, by 2008, an online Conservation Atlas that includes photographs of features and facilities available on Conservation Areas.
6. Include features in Conservation Area construction projects that allow people of all ages and abilities to better access the outdoors.

For more information on current inventories and outdoor recreation activities, please refer to the agency website.

Web Information:

www.mdc.mo.gov

Listed below is a brief summary of Department of Conservation

facilities and a summary of activities and estimated acres:

Missouri Department of Conservation			
Facility Name	Acres	Activities	Trail Miles
Allred Lake Natural Area	160	Overlook, trail	1
Allred Lake Natural Area	160	Overlook, trail	1
Amidon Memorial Conservation Area	1637	Camping, trail	1
Angeline Conservation Area	38894	Camping, trail	1
Apple Creek Conservation Area	2100	Boating, camping, trail	1
Archie and Gracie Vanderhoef Conservation Area	140	Overlook, trail	1
August A. Busch Memorial Conservation Area	6952	Boating, fishing, picnicking, trail	1
Barn Hollow Natural Area	251	Overlook, trail	1
Beaver Creek Conservation Area	157	Picnicking, trail	1
Bellefontaine Conservation Area	133	Fishing, picnicking, trail	1
Ben Branch Lake Conservation Area	563	Boating, camping, fishing, picnicking, trail	1
Bicentennial Conservation Area	721	Camping, picnicking, trail	1
Big Buffalo	1555	Camping, trail	1
Big Creek Conservation Area	929	Camping, Parking, trail	1
Bluffwoods Conservation Area	2282	Trail, Camping, Picnicking	1
Bob Brown Conservation Area	3302	Camping, Hunting, trail	1
Bois D'Arc Conservation Area	3172	Hunting, trail	1
Bonanza Conservation Area	1871	Camping, trail	1
Bootleg Access	304	Camping, trail, overlook	1
Boston Ferry Conservation Area	181	Trail	1
Brickyard Hill Conservation Area	2102	Boating, trail, camping	1
Buffalo Hills Natural Area	487	Camping, trail	1
Buford Mountain conservation Area	38245	Camping, trail	1
Bunch Hollow Conservation Area	3294	Camping, trail	1
Burr Oak Woods Conservation Area	1072	Fishing, picnicking, overlook, trail	1
Bushwhacker Lake Conservation Area	4750	Boating, camping, fishing, trail	1
Busiek State Forest and Wildlife	2502	Camping, picnicking, trail	1
Camdenton Conservation Service Area	46	Picnicking, overlooks, trail	1
Caney Mountain Conservation Area	7899	Camping, hunting, trail, overlooks	1
Cape Woods Conservation Area	37	Trail	1
Castor River Conservation Area	9579	Camping, trail	1
Charlie Heath Memorial Conservation Area	1636	Campsites, trail	1
Clifty Creek Conservation Area	256	Trail	1
Clinton Office	303	Trail	1
Columbia Bottom Conservation Area	4317	Boating, Fishing, trail, overlook	1
Compton Hollow Conservation Area	832	Trail	1
Daniel Boone Conservation Area	3520	Camping, picnicking, trail	10
Danville Conservation Area	1253	Camping, trail	10
Dean Davis Conservation Area	173	Trail	11
Deer Ridge Conservation Area	6996	Boating, camping, picnicking, trail	11
Diana Bend Conservation Area	1343	Camping, overlooks, trail	11
Drury-Mincy Conservation Area	4089	Camping, hunting, trail	11
Eagle Bluffs Conservation Area	4286	Hunting, overlooks, trails	12
Elmslie Memorial Conservation Area	236	Camping, trail	12
Emmenegger Nature Park	93	Picnicking, trails	12

Engelmann Woods Natural Area	148	Trail	12
Fiery Fork Conservation Area	1606	Boating, camping, picnicking, trail	13
Flag Spring Conservation Area	4036	Camping, Multi-use trails	14
Forest 44 Conservation Area	958	Trail	14
Fort Crowder Conservation Area	2363	Camping, hunting, picnicking, trail	15
Fountain Grove Conservation Area	7154	Boating, picnicking, trail	17
Fountain Grove Conservation Area	7154	Boating, camping, picnicking, trail	17
Frank Reifsnider State Forest	1390	Camping, picnicking, trail	18
General Watkins Conservation Area	1107	Camping, picnicking, trail	18
Grand Bluffs Conservation Area	223	Overlooks, trail	18
Hart Creek Conservation Area	657	Camping, trail	19
Henry Sever Lake Conservation Area	1115	Boating, camping, fishing, trail	19
Hickory Canyons Natural Area	981	Trail	2
Hickory Woods Conservation Area	11	Trail	2
Hinkson Woods Conservation Area	70	Trail	2
Holly Ridge Conservation Area	992	Camping, picnicking, trail	2
Honey Creek Conservation Area	1449	Camping, picnicking, trail	2
Howell Island Conservation Area	2548	Trail	2
Huckleberry Ridge Conservation Area	2106	Camping, trail	2
Hughes Mountain Natural Area	462	Trail	2
Huzzah Conservation Area	6160	Camping, trail	2
James A. Reed Memorial Wildlife Conservation Area	2603	Camping, fishing, picnicking, trail	2
Jim Bridger Urban Conservation Area	320	Trail	2
Julian Steyermark Woods Conservation Area	73	Camping, trail	2
Ketcherside Mountain Conservation Area	4877	Camping, picnicking, trail	2
Knob Lick Towersite	80	Picnicking, overlook, trail	2
Larry R. Gale Access	192.54	Boating, fishing, trail	2
Lead Mine Conservation Area	7043	Trail, camping	2
Lester R. Davis Memorial Forest	85	Trail	2
Lick Creek Conservation Area	317	Camping, trail	2
Lipton Conservation Area	34	Trail	2
Little Bean Marsh Conservation Area	440	Overlook, trail	2
Little Dixie lake Conservation Area	734	Boating, fishing, picnicking, trail	2
Little Indian Creek Conservation	3939	Camping, trail	2
Little Lost Creek Conservation Area	2899	Camping, picnicking, trail	2
Little Sac Woods Conservation	773	Camping, trail	2
Lois Arlene Boes Outdoor Educational Area	9	Trail	2
Lon Sanders Canyon Conservation Area	130	Trail	2
Long Ridge Conservation Area	1815	Camping, trail	2
Magnolia Hollow Conservation Area	1752	Camping, picnicking, overlook, trail	2
Maple Woods Natural Area	40	Trail	2
Mark Youngdahl Urban Conservation Area	85	Fishing, picnicking, trails	2
Meramec Conservation Area	3380	Overlooks, picnicking, trails	2
Miller Community Lake	61	Boating, picnicking, trail	20
Millstream Gardens Conservation Area	612	Boating, picnicking, trails	23
Montrose Conservation Area	40	Boating, camping, hunting, trail	25
Nodaway County	320	Boating, camping, fishing, trail	3
Otter Slough Conservation Area	4867	Boating, camping, fishing, hunting, trail	3
Ozark Regional Office	20	Picnicking, trails	3
Painted Rock Conservation Area	1480	Camping, fishing, overlook, trail	3
Parma Woods Range and Training area	200	Trail	3

Patrick Bridge Access	161	Camping, picnicking, trail	3
Peck Ranch Conservation Area	23049	Camping, hunting, picnicking, overlook, trail	3
Perry County Community Lake	310	Boating, fishing, picnicking, trail	3
Pickle Springs Natural Area	257	Picnicking, trail	3
Pilot Knob Conservation Area	1360	Trail	3
Pleasant Hope Conservation Area	1106	Camping, trail	3
Pony Express Lake Conservation Area	3291	Boating, camping, fishing, overlooks, trail	3
Poosey Conservation Area	5864	Boating, camping, fishing, picnicking, trail	3
Powder Valley Conservation Area	113	picnicking, trail	3
Prairie Home Conservation Natural Area	1461	Camping, fishing, trail	4
Riverbreaks Conservation	2307	Camping, trail	4
Robert E. Talbot Conservation Area	4362	Boating, camping, fishing, trail	5
Rockwoods Range	1389	Trail	5
Rockwoods Reservation	1881	Camping, picnicking, overlook, trail	5
Rocky Creek Conservation Area	38237	Boating, camping, trail	5
Roger Klamberg Woods Conservation Area	68	Trail	5
Rudolf Bennitt Conservation Area	3575	Boating, camping, fishing, trail	5
Rush and Paul Henning Conservation	1534	Overlooks, trail	5
Rush Creek Conservation Area	43	Picnicking, overlook, trail	5
Saint Stanislaus Conservation Area	812	Picnicking, Trail	5
Schell-Osage Conservation Area	8635	Boating, camping, Hunting, trail	5
Scrivner Road Conservation Area	919	Trail	5
Shepherd of the Hills Fish Hatchery	155	Boating, picnicking, overlook	5
Southeast Regional Office	5	Trail	5
Springfield Conservation Nature Area	53	Overlooks, picnicking, Trail	5
Stockton Lake Management Land	16572	Boating, camping, overlook, Trail	5
Sugar Creek Conservation Area	2605	Camping, trail	6
Ted Shanks Conservation Area	4026	Boating, camping, hunting, trail	6
The Anita B. Gorman Conservation Area	10	Picnicking, Trail	7
Three Creeks Conservation Area	1501	Camping, trail	7
Tingler Prairie Conservation Area	240	Trail	7
Tower Rock Natural Area	32	Trail	7
Tywappity Community Lake	120	Boating, fishing, picnicking, trail	7
University Forest Conservation	7450	Multi-use trails	8
Valley View Glades Natural Area	226	Trail	8
Victoria Glades Conservation Area	240	Trail	8
Walter Woods Conservation Area	69	Picnicking, trail	8
Wappapello Lake Management	1880	Camping, trail	8
Weldon Spring Conservation Area	8399	Boating, trail	8
White Alloe Creek Conservation Area	66	Trail	8
Wire Road Conservation Area	793	Trail	8
Yellow Creek Conservation Area	618	Camping, trail	9
Young Conservation Area	976	Trail	9

U.S. Forest Service – Mark Twain National Forest

Mission:

The mission of the USDA Forest Service is to sustain the health, diversity and productivity of the nation's forests and grasslands to meet the needs of present and future generations. The U.S. Forest Service's motto: "Caring for the land and serving people" reflects the agency's mission, which is to sustain the health, diversity and productivity of the nation's forests and grasslands to meet the needs of the present and future generations. As set forth in law, the mission is to achieve quality land management under the sustainable multiple-use management concept to meet the diverse needs of people.

Present – Future:

Most of the recreation sites and facilities on the Mark Twain National Forest were developed and constructed between the 1960s and 1970s, when outdoor recreation and development of infrastructure to support travel and enjoyment of our public lands was a high priority in the federal government. Many of these sites and facilities served a small, local clientele who wanted to recreate a short distance from their homes, and who did not require a high level of development. A few were destination attractions. Hunting, fishing, hiking, and sightseeing have long been popular activities on the forest. Dispersed recreation has been encouraged, and supported by facilities designed to provide protection for the resources, while meeting basic needs of the recreationist.

The Mark Twain National Forest currently provides a wide spectrum of recreation opportunities for the public to enjoy. These range from primitive conditions in the seven congressionally designated wilderness areas to more highly developed recreation areas that include paved camping spurs, flush toilets, showers and picnic pavilions with electricity. Numerous small, rustic campgrounds, river accesses, scenic overlooks, trailheads and parking facilities are available. Funding reductions and management changes have led the agency to more narrowly focus our recreation facilities. The Mark Twain National Forest clarified its recreation niche and developed a recreation facilities analysis that will create a sustainable recreation program that better aligns recreation opportunities with today's visitors. Approximately 99 percent of the 1.5 million acres of the Mark Twain National Forest is open to dispersed recreation and less than 0.4 percent of the national forest contains developed recreation areas. A key function of developed recreation areas is to provide a base from which recreationists can enjoy the many dispersed recreation opportunities, including approximately 750 miles of trails and road system that provides access to most parts of the national forest. Some facilities are being improved while others are being closed, because they are in poor condition and funds are

not available to repair them. The forest has increased its partnerships with individual volunteers and groups who are helping provide quality recreation opportunities.

The Mark Twain National Forest will continue to provide quality recreation opportunities within the capabilities of its resources, focusing on those opportunities that emphasize the unique features of the Ozark Mountains ecosystems. These features include those that involve clear, spring-fed, rivers that are floatable year-round, including the Eleven Point Scenic River; or a large land base and trail system that supports day-long and multi-day horseback, mountain bike and motorized trail riding, as well as hiking, backpacking, hunting and fishing. Some facilities will be removed and others will be expanded and services will be increased as the agency makes changes to better meet the needs and expectations of our customers. The Mark Twain National Forest will seek to increase opportunities for involvement of recreationists, partners and volunteers in funding and managing these opportunities.

For more information on current inventories and outdoor recreation activities, please refer to the agency website.

Web Information:

www.fs.fed.us

www.fs.fed.us/r9/forests/marktwain/recreation

Listed below is a brief summary of U.S. Forest Service/Mark Twain

National Forest facilities and a summary of activities and estimated acres:

U.S. Forest Service/Mark Twain National Forest		
Facility Name	Activities	Trail Miles
Sutton Bluff ATV Trail	Trail	23
Barn Hollow Float Camp	Boating, camping	
Bell Mountain Trail	Trail	13
Berryman Trail	Trail	24
Berryman Recreation Area	Trail, picnicking, camping	
Big Baren Creek	Trail	1
Big Bay Recreation Area	Camping, picnicking, boating, fishing	
Big Piney Trail	Trail	19
Blair Creek Section of Ozark Trail	Trail	9
Blossom Rock Trail	Trail	1
Blue Ridge Horse	Trail	15
Blue Springs Trail	Trail	1
Boze Mill Float Camp	Camping, boating	
Bushy Pond	Trail	0.1
Camp Five Pond Trailhead	Fishing	
Camp Ridge Day Use Area	ATV trail	78
Caney Picnic Area	Trail, picnicking, amphitheater.	
Carrington Pits Picnic Area	Picnicking	
Cedar Bluff Trail	Trail	2
Cedar Creek Trail	Trail	35
Chadwick Trail System	Trail	78
Chapel Hill Beach and Picnic Area	Picnicking, camping	
Cobb Ridge Campground	Camping, picnicking, Motorcycle/ATV trail	78
Cole Creek Horse Trail	Trail	12
Council Bluff Recreation Area	Picnicking, boating, swimming, camping, fishing	
Council Bluff Trail	Trail	13
Courtois Section of Ozark Trail	Trail	13
Cowards Hollow	Trail	1
Crane Lake Trailhead		
Crane Lake Trail National Recreation Trail	Trail	5
Cupelo	Trail	2
Deer Leap Recreation Area	Boating, camping, picnicking, fishing, tubing	1
Devils Backbone Trail	Trail	13
Dry Fork Recreation Area	Camping, picnicking, trail	
Eleven Point River Water Trail	Trail	44
Enough Boat Launch	Boating	
Falling Spring Picnic Area	Picnicking	
Float Camp Campground and Picnic Area	Camping, picnicking, swimming, boating	
Greer Crossing Campground and Picnic Area	Boating, camping, picnicking	1
Greer Springs	Trail	1
Haney Pond	Trail	1
Hazel Creek Trailhead	Trail	28

Hercules Glades Wilderness Trail	Trail	31
Horseshoe Bend Float Camp	Camping	
Huzzah Ponds	Trail, fishing, boat launch	3
John J Audubon Trail	Trail	12
Kaintuck Trail	Trail	16
Karaghne Section of Ozark Trail	Trail	20
Lane Spring Recreation Area	Picnicking, trails, camping, fishing	1
Little Scotia	Trail	1
Loggers Lake	Trail	2
Loggers Lake Campground and Picnic Area	Boating, 25 acre lake, camping, picnicking, fishing	
Marble Creek	Trail	8
Marble Creek Campground	Camping, picnicking	
Markham Springs Campground and Picnic Area	Picnicking, camping, boating	1
Markham Springs Trail System	Trail	3
McCormack Lake campground and picnic Area	Trail, picnicking, camping, fishing	1
McCormack-Greer Trail	Trail	4
Middle Fork section of Ozark Trail	Trail	25
Mill Creek	Trail	1
Morgan Spring Float Camp	Camping	1
Moses Austin Trail	Trail	15
Noblett Lake Recreation Area	Picnicking, boating, trail	1
North Courtois section of Ozark Trail	Trail	8
North Fork Campground and Picnic Area	Camping, picnicking, boating	
Between the Rivers Section of the Ozark Trail	Trail	30
Eleven Point River Section of the Ozark Trail	Trail	35
Current River Section of the Ozark Trail	Trail	9
Ozark Trail - North Fork	Trail	12
Ozark Trail Victory Section	Trail	17
Ozark Trail Wappapello Section	Trail	33
Paddy Creek Campground and Picnic Area	Camping, Picnicking, trail, overlooks	
Paddy Creek Trail	Trail	1
Pine Ridge Camping and Picnic Area	Camping, picnicking	
Pinewoods Lake Recreation Area	Picnicking, boating, fishing	
Pinewoods Lake Trail	Trail	1
Piney Creek Wilderness Trail	Trail	12
Red Bluff Campground and Picnic Area	Picnicking, camping	
Red Bluff Trail	Trail	1
Red Maples Pond	Trail	1
Ridge Runner	Trail	37
Ripley Lake	Boating, fishing	
Riverton West Picnic Area	Picnicking, boating	
Roby Lake	Trail	17
Rock Pile Mountain Wilderness Trail	Trail	2
Rock Springs	Trail	1
Silver Mines Campground and Picnic Area	Camping, picnicking, kayaking, fishing	
Silver Mines Trail and Turkey Creek Trail	Trail	3
Slabtown Bluff Trail	Trail	2
Slabtown Recreation Area	Fishing, boating, trail	1
Songbird	Trail	1
Stinking Pond Float Camp	Camping	
Sutton Bluff Campground and Picnic Area	Trail, camping, picnicking	

Sutton Bluff Trail	Trail	2
Swan Creek Trail	Trail	23
Taum Sauk section of Ozark Trail	Trail	2
Trace Creek Section of the Ozark Trail	Trail	24
Tunnel Bluff	Trail	1
Turner Mill North Picnic Area	Picnicking, boating	
Turner Mill South	Boating,	
Turpelo Gum Pond	Trail	1
Victory Horse Trail	Trail	7
Watercress Spring Recreation Area	Picnicking, camping, boating, fishing, trail	
Wells Branch Fen	Trail	1
White Oak	Trail	2
Whites Creek Trail	Trail	19
White's Creek Float Camp	Camping, trail, boating	
Wild Boar Boat Launch and Picnic Area	Picnicking, boating, fishing	
Wild Boar Campground	Camping	
Woodchuck Trail	Trail	1

Missouri Department of Transportation

Mission:

Our mission is to provide a world-class transportation experience that delights our customers and promotes a prosperous Missouri.

The Missouri Department of Transportation contributes financially to outdoor recreation through the Transportation Enhancement Program. This program offers opportunities to take unique and creative actions to integrate transportation into our communities and the natural environment. Transportation enhancement activities can be stand-alone projects or implemented as part of an ongoing transportation project. The Missouri Department of Transportation encourages others to develop and promote the use of bicycle and pedestrian facilities in the design of all projects, thereby providing access to those who cannot or choose not to drive.

The Missouri Department of Transportation contributes financially to outdoor recreation through the Transportation Enhancement Program. This program offers extensive opportunities to take unique and creative actions to integrate transportation into our communities and the natural environment. Transportation enhancement activities can be stand-alone projects or implemented as part of an ongoing transportation project. The Missouri Department of Transportation encourages others to develop and promote the use of bicycle and pedestrian facilities in the design of all projects, thereby providing access to those who cannot or choose not to drive.

This program funding has contributed to approximately 600 miles of shared-use paths or greenways in the state. These paths are used for exercise and recreation and for access to jobs and other necessary activities. Most shared paths are 10-feet wide, with concrete sidewalks separated from the roadway. Shared-use paths or greenways can be found in different parts of the state but mainly in Missouri's larger cities. Many of these paths are part of a region's overall master plan for bicycle and pedestrian accommodation.

Some of Missouri's most recognizable shared use paths include the Missouri Katy Trail State Park (www.mostateparks.com/katytrail), Columbia's PedNet (www.pednet.org), Springfield's Ozark Greenways (www.ozarkgreenways.org), St. Louis's Great Rivers Greenway (www.greatrivers.info) and Trailnet (www.trailnet.org).

For more information on current inventories and outdoor recreation activities, please refer to the agency website.

Web Information:

www.modot.org

Listed below are trail facilities funded in part with Missouri Department of Transportation Enhancement funds:

Missouri Department of Transportation		
Facility Name	Trail Type	Trail Miles
Again Street Park		.44
Al Foster Trail	limestone	3
Albert-Oakland Park Trail		1
Babler State Park		2
Babler State Park		2
Bear Creek Trail		4.3
Bella Fontaine Park		3
Bicycle and Walking Trail		.4
Bike Trail		.8
Bikeway Trail		2
Blue Springs Trail		4
Bluebird Trail		.8
BP Trail Phase 1		.7
BP Trail Phase 2		1.2
Brush Creek Corridor		5.5
Cape laCroix Trail	asphalt	4.42
Carondelet Park		1.2
Cherry Hills Trail		1.5
Christy Trail		1
City Park		3
Cosmo Fitness Trail		1.25
Coulumbia Bottom Conservation	limestone	5
Creve Coeur Lake		8
Creve Coeur Park		6
Deer Valley Trail		1
Eads Bridge		.5
Engler Park Trail Spur	rock	1.7
English Landing Park Trail		3
Forest Park		8
Frisco Greenway Trail		4.4
Frisco Highline Trail		1.5
Frisco Highline Trail		16.7
Galloway Creek Trail		5
George Winter Park		1
Grant's Trail		6
Grant's Trail		6
Green Acres Path		1.8
Greentree Park		1
Greenway	concrete	7
Hamilton-Carr Greenway		1.1
Hanley & Memorial Parks		3
Hiking/Biking Pathway		1.5
Hinkson Creek Trail		3
Homestead Trail		.8
Howell Creek Trail		3
Hummingbird Trail		.2
Indian Creek Trail		2

James River Trail		1
Jefferson Barracks Park		4
Jordan Valley Park Trail		.13
Katy Spur	limestone	1
Katy Trail State Park	limestone	225
Kircher Park		.8
Klamber Trail		.7
Lions-Stephens Park		.4
Little Blue Trace		11
Longview Lake Trail		6
McDonnell Park		1.4
McKay Park	concrete	.8
Memorial Park	concrete	1.14
MetroGreen Trails		40
MKT Trail	limestone	8.9
Mockingbird/Cardinal Trail		.6
North County Bikeway	asphalt/limestone	7
Oak Ridge Trail	asphalt	1.7
Oakhill Trail		.4
Oaks at Wildwood Trail		.75
Old Chain of Rocks Bridge		1
Owl Hollow Trail		.3
Page Avenue Extension	concrete	4
Quailwood Trail		.4
River Des Peres Trail		4
River Trail		10
Riverfront Park Trail	concrete	.25
Riverfront Trail		13
Riverview Park Trail		1
Rock Hollow Trail		3.5
Route 66 State Park		7.5
Sam A. Baker State Park	asphalt	1.5
Sioux Passage Park		.5
Smithville Lake Trail		11
South Creek Trail		5
Spanish Lake Park		1
St. Joe State Park	asphalt	13.7
Stinson Creek Trail		1.7
Tower Grove Park		5
Trail		10.2
UMR Path		1.5
Unger Park		1
Ward Branch Greenway		1
Watkins Woolen Mill State Park		3.8
West Alton Trail		2
Weston Bend State Park		3
Wildwood Greenway		6
Windsor Crest Trail		.75
Wipoorwill Trail		.2
Woodcliffe Heights Trail		.75
Woodpecker Trail		.1
Wren Trail		.4
Yadkin Creek Greenway		1.5

Missouri Department of Agriculture

Mission:

Our mission at the Missouri State Fair is to showcase and inspire the best in Missouri agriculture, agri-business, domestic arts, and fine arts through competition and educational experiences and to offer quality entertainment.

Present – Future:

The Missouri State Fair Commission has many improvements planned for the Missouri State Fair based on a master plan that was conducted in 1998. One opportunity is to expand equine facilities on the fairgrounds, which would allow for additional year-round events. Enhancements, including electrical and sewer improvements, to the campgrounds are also a priority.

For more information on current inventories and outdoor recreation activities, please refer to the agency website.

Web Information:

www.mda.mo.gov

Missouri Department of Agriculture has one recreational site listed below:

Facility Name	Acres	Activities
Missouri State Fair Grounds	396	Camping, picnicking, etc

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Mission:

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is the steward of the lands and waters at Corps water resources projects. Its Natural Resource Management Mission is to manage and conserve those natural resources, consistent with ecosystem management principles, while providing quality public outdoor recreation experiences to serve the needs of present and future generations.

In all aspects of natural and cultural resources management, the Corps promotes awareness and environmental values and adheres to sound environmental stewardship, protection, compliance and restoration practices.

The Corps manages for long-term public access to, and use of, the natural resources in cooperation with other federal, state and local agencies as well as the private sector.

The Corps integrates the management of diverse natural resource components such as fish, wildlife, forests, wetlands, grasslands, soil, air and water with the provision of public recreation opportunities. The Corps conserves natural resources and provides public recreation opportunities that contribute to the quality of American life.

Present – Future:

Short range recreation development is detailed in the Operational Management Plan for each lake, which is a five year operations and maintenance plan. Due to a backlog of maintenance items at each lake, no new development is planned for any of the lakes. The priority for maintenance backlog is the rehabilitation of current facilities to meet accessibility requirements and the repair of existing facilities to remain operational. Long-range recreation development is contained in the lake master plan, however none of the long-range plans are funded and they are not contained in the five-year plan. Occasionally the Corps receives contributions and/or development proposals from non-Corps partners. The partner's contributions/proposals are accepted if they are compatible with the master plan and they will not result in additional operations and maintenance costs. Outside grants are considered for proposals where the partner bears 100 percent of the operations and maintenance costs.

For more information on current inventories and outdoor recreation activities, please refer to the agency website.

Web Information:

www.usace.army.mil

Listed below is a brief summary of U.S. Army Corps of Engineers facilities and a summary of activities and estimated acres:

U.S. Army Corps. Of Engineers			
Facility Name	Acres	Activities	Trail Miles
Harry S. Truman Dam & Reservoir	100000	Hunting, trails, camping, fishing, swimming	n/a
Little Blue River Project		Trail, boating, swimming, golfing, camping	n/a
Long Branch Lake		Camping, swimming, hiking, target shooting	10
Mark Twain Lake			
Pomme de Terre Lake		Camping, fishing, picnicking, trails, hunting, canoeing	n/a
Smithville Lake	7000	Camping, picnicking, swimming, sailboating, hunting, trails	n/a
Stockton Lake		Camping, picnicking, fishing, water sports, hunting, trails	n/a
Bull Shoals Lake			
Clearwater Lake			
Table Rock Lake			
Wappapello Lake			

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Mission:

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's mission is, working with others, to conserve, protect and enhance fish, wildlife and plants and their habitats for the continuing benefit of the American people.

The mission of the National Wildlife Refuge System is to administer a national network of lands and waters for the conservation, management and where appropriate, restoration of the fish, wildlife and plant resources and their habitats within the United States for the benefit of present and future generations of Americans. When it is compatible with wildlife and habitat conservation, refuges offer opportunities for wildlife-dependent recreation such as hunting, fishing, wildlife observation, photography, environmental education and environmental interpretation.

Present – Future:

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in the state of Missouri has nine national wildlife refuges, as well as the Columbia National Fish & Wildlife Conservation Office, Columbia Ecological Services Field Office, Two Law Enforcement Field Offices and the Missouri Private Lands Office.

For more information on current inventories and outdoor recreation activities, please refer to the agency website.

Web Information:

www.fws.gov

Listed below is a brief summary of U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service facilities and a summary of activities and estimated acres:

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service			
Facility Name	Acres	Wildlife Refuge	Activities Not all activities allowed on all units
Big Muddy National Fish and Wildlife Refuge	11,036	Wildlife Refuge	Hunting, fishing, wildlife observation, environmental education, interpretation, photography
Clarence Cannon National Wildlife Refuge	3,750		Hunting, fishing, wildlife observation, environmental education, interpretation, photography
Great River National Wildlife Refuge	11,600		Hunting, fishing, wildlife observation, environmental education, interpretation, photography
Middle Mississippi River National Wildlife Refuge			Hunting, fishing, wildlife observation, environmental education, interpretation, photography
Mingo National Wildlife Refuge	21,592		Hunting, fishing, wildlife observation, environmental education, interpretation, photography
Ozark Cavefish National Wildlife Refuge	41.3	Wildlife Refuge	Refuge Closed
Pilot Knob National Wildlife Refuge	90	Wildlife Refuge	Refuge Closed
Squaw Creek National Wildlife Refuge	7,350	Wildlife Refuge	Hunting, fishing, wildlife observation, environmental education, interpretation, photography
Swan Lake National Wildlife Refuge	10,670	Wildlife Refuge	Hunting, fishing, wildlife observation, environmental education, interpretation, photography

(Note: Please note a detailed inventory of these agencies will be available on the Division of State Parks Web site in March 2008 at www.mostatepark.com)

Economic Impact

Outdoor recreation enthusiasts using these public lands contribute to the state's economy and help sustain tourism/recreation-related jobs in local communities. Outdoor enthusiasts also provide a revenue source to outfitters and property owners through rental fees and land leases for hunting and fishing rights.

According to the National Fish and Wildlife Service in a report entitled, "2006 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting and Wildlife Associated Recreation: State Overview," in Missouri, 1,075,000 people participated in fishing, 613,000 participated in hunting, 1,976,000 residents participated in wildlife watching and 825,000 nonresidents participated in wildlife watching. Expenditures on these activities in Missouri were estimated at \$1,071,564,000 on fishing, \$1,147,299,000 on hunting and \$846,990,000 on wildlife watching. These outdoor recreation activities alone contributed \$2,218,863 to the state's economy during 2006 according to the survey. These expenditures reflect trip-related expenditures, food and lodging, transportation, equipment, auxiliary and special equipment and other related items.

In 2002, an economic impact study conducted by the University of Missouri-Columbia for the Department of Natural Resources' Division of State Parks found that visitors spent a total of \$410 million in trips to Missouri's state parks and historic sites. The \$410 million spent by the state park visitors included visitors' expenses within parks and on route to the parks. Ninety percent of this amount (\$370 million) was the direct effect of sales – namely, sales generated in businesses and organizations that interacted directly with visitors (i.e. the tourism industry). Since the money spent by state park visitors was re-spent again and again in the state economy, Missouri state park visitors generated a total of \$538 million in sales when considering the multiplier effect.

It is evident that outdoor recreation in Missouri plays a vital role in the state and local economy. The State of Missouri should continue to be prepared to acquire additional unique lands when the opportunities arise in order to keep up with the ever-growing demand for outdoor recreation activities for the citizens and visitors to Missouri.

Four Neighboring States Outdoor Recreation Information

Following is a comparison of state park systems or their equivalent in neighboring states. The states were selected in consultation with the Missouri Department of Natural Resources as the comparable states from which to gather and review information regarding outdoor recreation, overall trends, priorities and issues. Information provided by these states.

Surrounding States Comparison of State Parks Outdoor Recreation

State	# of State Parks	Trail Miles	Parkland Acres	Visitor Participation
Missouri	83	984	202,406	17 million
Illinois	66	3,746	125,845	42 million
Kansas	24	433	N/A	7 million
Iowa	85	5,249	567,523	N/A
Arkansas	52	1,100	N/A	20 million

Overall Trends, Priorities and Issues Presented by Those States

Missouri Preservation, maintenance, increased emphasis on programs that encourages health and fitness as well as programs that encourage family and youth participation in outdoor activities. For additional information on facilities, please refer to the Missouri State Park Web site: <http://www.mostateparks.com/>

Illinois Demand for local park facilities, picnicking, sports fields remain constant and high. Demand for “traditional” hunting and fishing is decreasing. Trails and greenways are important. Development needs for new sites basic support facilities, restrooms and parking. Greenways, trails acquisition and development. Visitor information and conservation education. Adaptive re-use and redevelopment of urban lands. Multi-government planning and coordination. For

additional information on facilities, please refer to the Illinois State Park Web site: <http://dnr.state.il.us/lands/landmgt/PARKS/index.htm>

Kansas Increases demand for extreme sports, trails and emphasis on health. Improvement for recreational opportunities through expanded planning and partnerships. Respond to demand for trails. Better identify the scope and diversity of outdoor recreation market. Obtain adequate funding – dedicated fund. Improve natural resource stewardship and protect open space. For additional information on facilities, please refer to the Kansas State Park Web site: http://www.kdwp.state.ks.us/state_parks

Iowa Meet local recreation needs by providing close-to home opportunities. Increase availability of outdoor recreation resources. Enhance the quality of outdoor recreation resources. Encourage state, county, city and private sector planning for recreation to meet the needs of the residents of Iowa. For additional information on facilities, please refer to the Iowa State Park Web site: <http://www.iowadnr.com/parks/index.html>

Arkansas Growing trends identified in 2003 SCORP were skate parks, Off-Highway Vehicle trails and an increased need for soccer. Maintenance, safety and security, improvement of programs and facilities, funding, and conservation of natural and cultural resources as well as trails. For additional information on facilities, please refer to the Arkansas State Park Web site: <http://www.arkansasstateparks.com/>

Chapter VI

Missouri's Trails

MISSOURI'S TRAILS

Through the years, state and federal agencies as well as local communities recognized the need for a network of trails to connect the state's various parks and recreation areas and to enhance the state's outdoor recreation opportunities. During the past decade the need for additional trails for a variety of uses has increased according to survey responses reported in earlier SCORPs. This trend is continuing as evidenced by the responses from the local communities and the state and federal agencies that was obtained in the 2001 survey for the SCORP update.

Responses from the community surveys that was obtained in the 2001 survey revealed (as extrapolated numbers) that there is a dire need for 5,687 additional trail miles available to the public on a statewide basis. This need is evenly spread among the type of additional trails needed and/or wanted except for walking trails. The community survey questionnaire asked the participant to identify the type of existing trails by length (in miles) and the number of additional miles needed to meet future demands.

The recreation composite sheets of each RPC/COG presented in the previous chapter include a listing of each type of trail use and future trail needs according to the communities that responded to the survey in the respective RPC/COG. Those sheets also provide an estimate of future trail needs based on extrapolated numbers factored by the revised statewide goals. Once again, the numbers were extrapolated due to less than a 100 percent response rate to the surveys from the communities in most of the RPC/COG regions.

Walking trails were identified as comprising 30.8 percent of the "weighted" existing trails listed on the Table A of Chapter II while equestrian trails make up only 5 percent of the existing weighted trail miles. Responders to the "general" recreation facility survey identified 2,758.22 miles of existing trails in Missouri's communities with a future need of 5,687 trail miles in the communities alone. The chart that follows provides a quick look at the existing and future needs of the various types of trails as reported by the communities.

Community Trail Needs Summary

Trail Type	Existing Miles	%	Miles Needed	%	% Increase
Walking	850.24	30.8	408.25	7.2	51.9
Bicycle	1,001.47	36.3	1,130.32	19.9	12.8
Equestrian	137.53	5.0	1,007.95	17.7	632.9
Exercise	299.07	8.3	1,192.66	20.9	420.6
Nature	243.14	8.8	919.10	16.2	278.0
Multi-Purpose	<u>296.77</u>	10.7	<u>1,029.00</u>	18.1	<u>246.7</u>
Total	2,758.22		5,687.28		106.2

Trail information as well as other recreation facility information was provided by the Missouri Department of Natural Resources' Division of State Parks, the Missouri Department of Conservation and the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers. A breakdown of the total 1,680.01 trail miles reported by these agencies include: Missouri Department of Natural Resources -969.51; MDC- 700.5; Corps of Engineers – 16. Adding these identified trail miles to the identified existing community trail miles of 2,758.22 renders a total of 4,444.23 miles. SCORP planners also retrieved trail information from the Mark Twain National Forest Web site. Trail information on their site includes walking trails, walking and biking trails, walking and equestrian trails, walking/biking/equestrian trails and ATV/motorcycle trails. A total of 666.85 miles of various uses are identified but there is not an indication of the portion of trails that are paved. Adding the 666.85 miles of trails in the Mark Twain National Forest areas to the 4,444.23 previously identified renders a total of 5,111.08 public trail miles actually identified through the survey/information gathering process. This number is 132.3 percent higher than the 2,200 miles of public trails identified in the 1996 – 2001 SCORP. This increase is probably a result of 273 communities responding to the survey during the 2001 SCORP update compared to 88 communities and federal and state agencies responding to the surveys in 1995.

Missouri's Detailed Trail Uses

Methods of the 2001 survey to further analyze Missouri's trail uses included asking the responders to complete a "Detailed Trail Use" survey questionnaire. The responding communities and federal and state agencies were asked to provide information on existing trail types/combinations and uses that were not asked for in the general recreation facility survey. Responses from the Detailed Trail Use survey provided information regarding the number of trail miles that were paved and unpaved, a question that was not asked on the general survey sheet. The following **Detailed Trail Use** table is the same survey instrument sheet that was distributed to the communities and agencies except for the columns labeled *Miles Paved* and *Miles Unpaved*. Columns on the survey sheet that was mailed out were labeled simply Miles and Check Box if Paved.

Total miles reported on the Detailed Trail Use survey amounted to 1,953.74 and do not equal the trail miles reported in the "general" recreation survey tabulations. In addition, this amount does not include the Mark Twain National Forest trails information because that source did not differentiate between paved and non-paved trails. It is probable that a large majority of trails located in the Mark Twain National Forest are not paved.

A comparison of the Detailed Trail Use responses from 1995 to 2002 cannot draw any real conclusions nor provide a basis by which to identify any concrete trends in changes of the trail uses between 1995 and 2002. The total amount of trail miles reported by responders are within 19.74 miles from being the same but once again the miles reported do not include the Mark Twain National Forest trails in the 2002 count and both counts are reporting only those responding to the surveys.

The 2002 Detailed Trail Use survey show 362 (rounded) miles or 18.5 percent of the total miles reported as being paved with the most paved miles identified for in-line rollerblading use. In-line rollerblading miles reported in 1995 were -0- as was skateboarding trail miles compared to 80.25 miles of paved in-line rollerblading and 14.6 miles of paved skateboarding trails. (Note: Two miles of unpaved skateboarding trail miles were also reported as seen on the 2002 composite survey form. It would appear extremely difficult to skateboard on unpaved trails).

Most of the unpaved miles reported in 2002 were classified as "multi-purpose" compared

to -0- “multi-purpose” miles reported in 1995. This choice of reporting could possibly account for the sharp decline in the number of miles reported in the Hiking/Walking, Backpacking; Hiking/Walking, Biking; and Hiking/Walking, Biking and Equestrian categories in 1995.

When determining/estimating the number and type of new or additional trails wanted by the citizens of the state, recreation planners should consult the individual RPC/COG composite survey sheet for the most accurate forecast of future trail needs. The number of miles surplus or deficient based on the 2002 revised goals for the types of trails based on extrapolated numbers are provided for each RPC/COG. However, the “apparent” surplus of trails in some of the regions reporting surpluses should be confirmed on a case-by-case/location-by-location basis in order to meet the local needs for the given community. Local community surveys confirming the needs for the various trails should be required in any application for funding. This process would not only document the need for the local trail(s) but will compel the citizens in the given community to become a stakeholder in the decision making process relative to planning and implementing outdoor recreation capital improvement projects.

Identified Trails of Statewide Importance

There are several identified important trail initiatives in the State of Missouri that are or should be supported by local communities as well as state and federal trail funding agencies. Biking enthusiasts also recognize the needs or desires for an east-west bike route traversing the northern portion of the state and two north-south bike routes traversing the western and central section of the state. These significant trail initiatives have been identified as the:

Mississippi River Trail
Transamerica Trail
Ozark Trail
Katy Trail
Lewis and Clark Water Trail

The **Mississippi River Trail** stretches almost the entire 2,000-mile length of the Mississippi River and traverses several of the states on both sides of the river. The trail

begins at the headwaters of the Mississippi at Lake Itasca, MN, winding through Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana before reaching its southern terminus in the French Quarter in New Orleans. The Missouri section begins in Hannibal, MO and continues south past the St. Louis Arch, eventually leaving Missouri at Dorena and crossing the Mississippi River via the Dorena-Hickman Ferry. While the Missouri section is not totally complete, it is signed from Hannibal to St. Louis and from south of St. Louis to Dorena with signs featuring the “MRT” logo. The Missouri section of the Mississippi River Trail is approximately 400 miles long, comprising 20 percent of the entire 2,000-mile route. This trail is located on designated roadways and is primarily geared towards bicyclists.

The **Transamerica Trail** traverses the United States west to east beginning near Astoria, OR and ending at York Town, VA. The 4,250-mile bike route offers everything one would expect from a coast-to-coast crossing. All types of scenery and terrain including ocean coastline, lush forests, high desert, mountain passes, snow-capped peaks, expansive plains, rolling hills and wide rivers can be experienced. The Missouri section of the Transamerica Trail begins at the southwestern border along State Route 126 east of Pittsburg, KS, continuing east to Golden City and through Missouri’s South Central Ozark region, including the communities of Hartville, Houston, Summersville and Eminence. From there the route continues in a northeasterly direction through Ellington, Ironton and Farmington and crosses the Mississippi River on State Route 51 to Chester, IL. The Missouri section of the Transamerica Trail is approximately 350 miles long, comprising 8.2 percent of the entire 4,250-mile route. This trail is located on designated roadways and is primarily geared towards bicyclists.

Missouri’s **Ozark Trail** is the northern portion of the Ozark Trails System and is projected to connect to Arkansas’ Ozark Highlands Trail at the small lakeside community of Udall, MO in Ozark County. From that point, the Ozark Trail continues northeasterly through land managed by the Department of Natural Resources, the Department of Conservation, Mark Twain National Forest, the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers and the National Park Service. At this time, the northern trail terminus lies just south of Huzzah State Forest in Crawford County but will eventually continue to Castlewood State Park located in the St. Louis metropolitan area. When complete, the Missouri Ozark Trail will offer approximately 500 miles of multi-purpose trail allowing hiking, mountain biking and equestrian use in designated sections. The 350 miles of completed trail are already

being enjoyed by outdoor enthusiasts who desire perhaps a more primitive and challenging experience.

The **Katy Trail** is a 225-mile-long Missouri state park occupying the former Missouri-Kansas-Texas (MKT) rail corridor. The Katy Trail is open from St. Charles to Clinton, and offers recreation, a place to enjoy nature and an avenue to discover the past as a bicyclist, hiker, nature lover or history buff. The opportunity for the Missouri Department of Natural Resources to acquire the right-of-way was made possible by the National Trails System Act. This act provides that railroad corridors no longer needed for active rail service can be banked for future transportation needs and used on an interim basis for recreational trails. The Katy Trail allows users to travel through some of the most scenic areas of the state and is an excellent place for bird watching. The 165 miles of trail between St. Charles and Boonville have been designated as an official segment of the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail and also as a part of the American Discovery Trail. The Katy Trail has also been designated as a Millennium Legacy Trail.

The **Lewis and Clark Water Trail**, the longest river trail in the nation, stretches from the river mile 554.4 in Iowa to river mile 0 at the confluence of the Missouri and Mississippi rivers. In the fall of 2006, Missouri Governor Matt Blunt directed a coalition of Missouri agencies, including the departments of Natural Resources and Conservation and the Department of Economic Development's Division of Tourism, to formally establish a water trail on the lower Missouri River. Their coordination efforts resulted in a Web site, <http://www.missouririverwatertrail.org/> that provides a complete resource information guide for those interested in floating the Missouri River. The Lewis and Clark Water Trail Web site includes information on the river, maps identifying access points and public lands, tips on paddling the river, safety considerations and links to other websites with useful information. Paddlers and floaters can use the site to plan their entire river trip.

Missouri's Designated National Recreation Trails

Berryman Trail

The Berryman Trail starts at Berryman Campground, the site of a Civilian Conservation Corps camp, and traverses 24 miles of scenic Ozark countryside near Potosi, MO. It winds through timbered stands of oak, pine and bottomland hardwood, climbing switchback fashion from low bottoms to high cherty ridges. Interesting flora and fauna abound in the old fields, glade-like rock outcroppings and deep forest. Trail users are ensured a measure of solitude and quiet, as motor vehicles are prohibited on the trail. Mountain bikes are permitted however; users must yield the right-of-way when encountering horseback riders. That portion of the trail from just west of the Berryman Recreation Area to just south of Harmon Springs is also part of the Courtois Section of the Ozark Trail. For additional information on the Berryman Trail, please refer to the Web site: http://www.fs.fed.us/r9/forests/marktwain/recreation/sites/berryman_trail/

Crane Lake

This 100-acre lake near Ironton, MO provides fishing opportunity for bass, sunfish, and catfish. Boats can be launched from a gravel ramp. Picnic sites are provided, but no camping is allowed. For additional information on Crane Lake, please refer to the Web site: http://www.fs.fed.us/r9/forests/marktwain/recreation/sites/crane_lake/

Elephant Rocks Braille

Elephant Rocks Natural Area can be easily viewed from the one-mile Braille Trail at Elephant Rocks State Park in Iron County. Designed especially for people with visual or physical disabilities, the Braille Trail is the first of its kind in Missouri state parks. The trail passes by a quarry pond, which now supports a variety of animal life. A short spur off of the trail takes visitors to the top of the granite outcrop, where they can explore the maze of giant elephant rocks. A second spur brings visitors to a point overlooking an old quarry site. The asphalt trail features interpretive signage and is accessible to persons with disabilities. For additional information on Elephant Rocks Braille Trail, please refer to the Web site: <http://www.mostateparks.com/elephantrock/trails.htm>

Galloway Creek Greenway

Galloway Creek Greenway is located throughout southeast Springfield. This almost six-mile greenway includes pedestrian underpasses to provide a safe environment for

walking, biking and wheelchair use. The greenway is a valued part of this high-traffic area, linking neighborhoods with historic Sequiota Park, Springfield Lake, the nature center's trails, area schools and churches. This trail has been such a success that public demand for more greenways has increased. For additional information on Galloway Creek Greenway, please refer to the Web site: <http://www.ozarkgreenways.org/>

Johnson Tract Trail

The Johnson Tract Trail, located in Wayne County in the Johnson Tract Natural Area, offers the avid hiker a unique view of the Ozarks in a primitive setting. A person can take plenty of time to commune with nature among the variety of trees, vegetation, birds and animals that inhabit the area. For additional information on Johnson Tract Trail, please refer to the Web site: <http://www.mvs.usace.army.mil/Wappapello/trail-johnson.htm>

Lost Creek

Lost Creek Trail is located in Wayne County. This one-mile trail rests within the Lost Creek Waterfowl Refuge and also contains a 1/2 mile Watchable Wildlife loop for all to enjoy. The refuge is closed to firearms hunting and boat traffic during duck season. The Lost Creek Trail has been designated as a wildlife viewing area by the Watchable Wildlife Program. Hunting and trapping is allowed, however, no discharging of firearms or trapping within 500 feet of parking area and/or trail.

In the spring many different wildflowers, such as wild ginger and mayapple, can be found along the trail as well as the bright red buds of the buckeye tree. In the summer, hikers can relax in the shade of the scenic overlook and watch the calm beauty of the lake. It is possible to capture a spectacular glimpse of a bald eagle or a great blue heron. Visitors can watch the splendor of waterfowl as they gather in the Lost Creek Waterfowl Refuge to feed and rest during migration. For additional information on Lost Creek, please refer to the Web site: <http://www.mvs.usace.army.mil/Wappapello/trail-lost-creek.htm>

Memory Lane Trail

Memory Lane Trail is located in Wappapello. This one-mile trail takes visitors down "memory lane" as they walk through the old town of Greenville, one of the sites listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Visitors have the opportunity to tour the sidewalks of Old Greenville on a self-guided historic walk. In addition to its historic resources, this trail allows for biking, roller-skating and other recreational activities. For

additional information on Memory Lane Trail, please refer to the Web site: <http://www.mvs.usace.army.mil/Wappapello/trail-memory-lane.htm>

Mingo Boardwalk Nature Trail

The Mingo Boardwalk Nature Trail is the most popular trail on the Mingo National Wildlife Refuge in Stoddard County. The trail is wheel-chair accessible and constructed of a raised boardwalk traversing bottomland hardwoods and Rockhouse Marsh. It is 0.8 mile long with a 0.2 mile spur leading to an overlook at Rockhouse Marsh. A spotting scope enhances wildlife viewing. The Boardwalk Nature Trail is a highlight of the Refuge for visitors. For additional information on the Mingo Boardwalk Nature Trail, please refer to the Web site: <http://www.fws.gov/midwest/Mingo/wildlifeobserve.html>

Mudlick Trail

Mudlick Trail provides an intimate journey into one of the oldest mountain regions of North America: the St. Francois Mountains located in Sam A. Baker State Park in Wayne County. It is a moderate to very strenuous 12-mile loop trail, climbing from 415 feet above sea level in Big Creek Valley to 1,313 feet above sea level at the top of Mudlick Mountain. It is open to hiking, backpacking and equestrian use. Most of the trail is located in the Mudlick Mountain Wild Area, one of the most significant, undisturbed natural landscapes in Missouri. For additional information on the Mudlick Trail, please refer to the Web site: <http://www.mostateparks.com/baker/trails.htm>

Pine Ridge Trail

Located in Montauk State Park near Salem the trail begins by leading visitors through Montauk's Upland Forest Natural Area. This was designated in 1979 as a premier example of one of Missouri's special native ecosystems. The natural area is made up of approximately 40 acres of dry upland oak and pine forest. As visitors ascend the steep hill, take a few moments to look at the diversity of trees around you. As hikers approach the top of the hill, they will start to notice more and more huge shortleaf pine, Missouri's only native pine tree.

Once hikers leave the natural area, they will cross the highway and walk through a peaceful pine forest. This stretch of trail offers the best opportunity to see wildlife such as forest songbirds, white tailed deer and wild turkey. Great horned owls and the loud knocking of pileated woodpeckers can be heard as they search for insects in the trees.

A prominent highlight of the trail is reached toward the hatchery end. Just before descending down a hillside to the end of the trail, is one of the most beautiful views in Montauk State Park. The trees open up to a breathtaking view of Bluff Spring and Montauk Lake below, and Jack Pond Ridge across the valley. Blue herons can be found near the water, or (in the winter season) bald eagles soar above. For additional information on the Pine Ridge Trail, please refer to the Web site: <http://www.mostateparks.com/montauk.htm>

Ridge Runner Trail

The Ridge Runner Trail, a National Recreation Trail, is twenty two miles long and extends from Noblett Lake in the north to the North Fork Recreation Area located near West Plains. The trail leads through a part of the Missouri Ozarks known for its beauty and limestone karst topography. The landscape varies from gently rolling to very steep terrain with rock outcrops and bluffs. Vegetation along the trail is diverse and includes oak-hickory, shortleaf pine and bottomland forests. Remnant prairie plants can be seen, a reminder of a time when repeated wildfire burned the Ozarks allowing fingers of prairie to extend into the woods.

For additional information on the Ridge Runner Trail, please refer to the Web site: http://www.fs.fed.us/r9/forests/marktwain/recreation/sites/ridge_runner/

Table Rock Lakeshore Trail

Table Rock Lakeshore Trail is located just south of the Table Rock Lake Dam in Branson. This nature trail extends over two miles along the beautiful shores of Table Rock Lake. This accessible trail allows everyone to enjoy the area's wildlife habitat, rock outcroppings, and four local attractions. The trail begins at the Dewey Short Visitor Center, passes by the Showboat Branson Belle, runs through Table Rock State Park and ends at the State Park Marina. Area residents, as well as visitors from around the nation, enjoy the wealth of outdoor activities this trail has to offer including wildlife observation, hiking, biking and rollerblading. For additional information on the Table Rock Lakeshore Trail, please refer to the Web site: <http://www.mostateparks.com/tablerock/trails.htm>

Listing of Missouri Trails Web sites

Agencies

Missouri Department of Natural Resources' Division of State Parks has over 900 miles of hiking, backpacking, bicycling, equestrian, ATV and motorcycle trails throughout the state: <http://www.mostateparks.com/>

Trails and recreation in the Mark Twain National Forest:
<http://www.fs.fed.us/r9/forests/marktwain/recreation/>

The Great Outdoors Resources Page (GORP) has information on Missouri's Mark Twain National Forest:
http://www.gorp.com/gorp/resource/US_National_Forest/MO_MARK.HTM

Official Web sites for National Park Service units in Missouri:
<http://data2.itc.nps.gov/parksearch/state.cfm?st=mo>

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers operates many lake and river parks in Missouri and Arkansas: <http://www.swl.usace.army.mil/parks/index.html>

Bicycling and Mountain Biking

Missouri mountain bike trails with detailed maps and descriptions at:
<http://www.trails.com>

Earthriders is a Kansas City-based organization dealing with off-road cycling issues across the Heart of America: <http://www.earthriders.org/>

The Mid-America Regional Council promotes bicycling and walking in the Kansas City region: <http://www.marc.org/bikeped/index.htm>

The Mississippi River Trail is a 10-state cycling route in process of development from the headwaters of the Mississippi at Lake Itasca, Minnesota to the Gulf of Mexico:
<http://www.mississippirivertrail.org/>

Missouri Bicycle Federation lists Missouri bicycle trails, map sources, events, and contacts: <http://www.mobikefed.org/motrails.html>

The Department of Natural Resources' Division of State Parks provides trail maps for many state parks and an all-terrain bicycling brochure that identifies all state parks that offer mountain biking opportunities: <http://www.mostateparks.com/>

Equestrian Trails

Truman Lake (US Army Corps of Engineers) has 50 miles of trails and the Berry Bend Equestrian Campground: <http://www.nwk.usace.army.mil/harryst/trails.htm>

The Missouri Equine Council covers equestrian issues: <http://www.mo-equine.org>

The Department of Natural Resources' Division of State Parks provides a Missouri Equestrian Guide, containing information about all trails on state and federal land, as well as certain other trails open to equestrian use:

<http://www.mostateparks.com/equestrian/index.html>

Greenways and Community Trails

Greenway Network, Inc. is supporting efforts of the City of St. Charles to develop a greenway and environmental education area on the banks of the Missouri River: <http://www.greenwaynetwork.org/>

Gateway Trailnet, Inc. is a not-for-profit land trust that plans, promotes, and implements multi-use, greenways and bicycle transportation in the St. Louis, Missouri metropolitan area. The organization also owns two rail-to-trail conversions: <http://www.trailnet.org/>

Ozark Greenways provides information and activism on greenways and railtrails in southwest Missouri: <http://www.ozarkgreenways.org>

PedNet Coalition is a community of PEDESTrians and PEDaling enthusiasts in Columbia: <http://www.pednet.org/>

St. Louis 2004 initiated a proposal to create 200 miles of connected greenways throughout the metropolitan region: <http://www.stlouis2004.org/actions/actions-greenway97.html>

The Greenbelt Land Trust of Mid-Missouri promotes continuous greenbelt areas along streams: <http://greenbelt.missouri.org/>

Hiking Trails

Hiking trail maps, hike descriptions and Missouri topographic maps at:
<http://www.trails.com>

Mohiking.com is a public trail review and photo forum for Missouri:
<http://www.mohiking.com>

Missouri Backpacking & Hiking Trails Reviews describes trails throughout Missouri:
<http://www.motrails.com>

American Volkssport Association has year-round walking and [Volkssport Event Calendar](#)

Long-Distance Trails

For information on the coast-to-coast American Discovery Trail in Missouri:
<http://www.discoverytrail.org/states/missouri/index.html>

Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation site is at: <http://www.lewisandclark.org/> and the National Park Service site has more information on the Lewis and Clark Trail at: <http://www.nps.gov/lecl/>

The Ozark Trail system through Missouri and Arkansas offers more than 500 miles of trail: www.ozarktrail.com. For detailed section maps of the Ozark Trail, call Missouri Department of Natural Resources (800) 334-6946.

Trail of Tears State Park has trails for hikers and equestrians and a campground for backpackers: <http://www.mostateparks.com/trailoftears.htm>

Off-Highway Vehicle Trails

Finger Lakes State Park, near Columbia and St. Joe State Park, near Park Hills, offer high quality Off Highway Vehicle (OHV) opportunities: www.mostateparks.com.

The Mark Twain National Forest has ATV and motorcycle areas at Chadwick and Sutton Bluff: <http://www.fs.fed.us/r9/forests/marktwain/recreation/hiking/>

Midwest Trail Riders Association is based in Missouri: <http://www.ridemtra.com/>
For a map of the St. Joe State Park OHV Area:
<http://www.mostateparks.com/stjoe/map.htm#sitemap>

Rail Trails

Frisco Highline Trail now connects Springfield and Frisco. For more information, visit: www.friscohighlinetrail.org/
Katy Trail maps, discussion forum, current status: www.BikeKatyTrail.com
Katy Trail State Park map and brochure are at www.mostateparks.com/katytrail.htm or call (800) 334-6946.

Waterway and Boating Trails

Missouri canoeing, water trails and other flatwater paddling routes on lakes and rivers at Trails.com: [Canoeing and Water Trails in Missouri](http://Trails.com/Canoeing%20and%20Water%20Trails%20in%20Missouri)

Lake of the Ozarks State Park offers a self-guided Aquatic Trail:
www.mostateparks.com/lakeozark/traildesc.htm

Lewis and Clark Water Trail:
www.missouririverwatertrail.org

Chapter VII

Conclusion

Conclusion

Missouri offers many outdoor recreation opportunities as varied as the geography of the state itself. From the steep, rugged mountain terrain of the Ozarks to the flatlands of the Bootheel, and the mighty Mississippi River to the spring-fed Ozark streams, the lands and waters of Missouri provide a broad array of recreation possibilities. In addition to state and federal owned recreation resources, the local communities of Missouri provide resources by maintaining a multitude of facilities ranging from ballfields and playgrounds to major and minor league sports stadiums in the large cities.

Outdoor recreation opportunities are abundant in Missouri but, as this SCORP presents, the local communities have identified a need for additional recreational facilities to meet the demand of the citizenry. Part of the planning process for this SCORP involved not only inventorying the existing facilities in Missouri's local communities, but also asking communities to quantify their unmet outdoor recreational needs. This information was then used to create a "roadmap" to show where the state currently is and where it needs to go in terms of meeting its citizens' outdoor recreation needs. This SCORP serves as the state's outdoor recreation roadmap for the next five years. The results of the community inventories are presented for statewide as well as for each region to show "where the state is." The new development goals created through this SCORP process show "where the state needs to go."

The results of the data collection and analysis indicate there is still an overwhelming need for additional outdoor recreation facilities and lands in Missouri. As seen in Table B in the Missouri section of the plan, there is an indicated need for more than \$1.6 billion of additional outdoor recreational facilities to meet today's demands in the local communities alone. In addition to the identified needs of the communities, there is a continuing and increasing demand for outdoor recreation activities that require large tracts of wilderness lands and waterways for hunting and fishing interests.

The State of Missouri and its local communities must be prepared to respond to the outdoor recreation demands of its citizens. Resources are needed to address these demands. Federal and state programs that fund or have funded outdoor recreation activities such as the Land and Water Conservation Fund, the Landmark Local Parks Program, the Recreational Trails Program and related Missouri Department of

Conservation programs must be continued, if not expanded. As this 2008-2012 revised Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan has demonstrated, outdoor recreation is important to the citizens of Missouri. It is therefore important that the State of Missouri continue to provide its citizens with quality outdoor recreation opportunities.

List of Acronyms

Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan.....	SCORP
Land and Water Conservation Fund.....	LWCF
Regional Planning Commission.....	RPC
Council of Governments.....	COG
Recreation Trail Program.....	RTP
Landmark Local Parks Program.....	LLPP
Americans with Disabilities Act.....	ADA
Missouri Department of Natural Resources.....	MODNR
Missouri Department of Conservation.....	MDOC
All Terrain Vehicle.....	ATV
Off Highway Vehicle.....	OHV

Appendix

**Community
Survey**

Statewide Outdoor Recreation Plan Up-Date 2002

(New Survey to Be Completed in 2009)

OUTDOOR RECREATION FACILITIES INVENTORY & FUTURE NEEDS SURVEY EXAMPLE

Name of City/County Park Department _____

Population Served _____

	Total Existing Facilities/Parks (number)	Future Needs (number)	Date Needed (Year)
Total Parkland Acres			
Picnic Shelters			
Picnic Tables			
Softball Fields			
#Lighted			
Football/Soccer Field			
#Lighted			
Playfields			
Tennis Courts			
#Lighted			
Handball/Racquetball			
#Lighted			
Multi-Use Courts			
#Lighted			
Golf Courses			
# of Holes			
Basketball Courts			
#Lighted			
Playgrounds			
Trails (Miles)			
Bicycle (Miles)			
Equestrian (Miles)			
Exercise Trail (Miles)			
Nature (Miles)			
Multi-Use (Miles)			
Horseshoe Courts			
Shuffleboard Courts			
Volleyball Courts			
Swimming Pools			
Square Feet			
Campsites			
Boat Ramps			
Ice Rinks			
Skateboard Park			

Please respond to the following outdoor recreation issues by rating each statement as follows:

(Note: If you highlight the box(s) you can enter an x)

Column 1

Current Importance: Rate the relative importance of each activity. Using a scale of –3 to +3, where –3 indicates that the activity is not important and +3 indicates that the activity is very important. Please put an “x” in the box in the column below the number you select for each statement.

Column 2

Change in Importance Since 1996: Indicate whether the importance of the activity has increased, decreased or remained the same as in 1996 by checking

Appropriate box

Column 3

Future Importance: Indicate whether the importance will most likely increase, decrease or remain the same over the next five (5) years by checking the appropriate box.

Community/County name Column 1 Column 2 Column 3

EXAMPLE

		Current Importance	Change in Importance Since 1996			Future Importance		
Meet Statewide Demand		Not Important Very Important	Increase Decrease Same			Increase Decrease Same		
		-3 -2 -1 0 +1 +2 +3			•	•		
1	Create new outdoor facilities to meet statewide demand.	• • • • • • •	•	•	• •	• •	•	•
2	Expand existing facilities; provide better maintenance and repair.	• • • • • • •	•	•	• •	• •	•	•
3	Determine the impact of increased leisure time on outdoor recreation.	• • • • • • •	•	•	• •	• •	•	•
4	Evaluate current facility standards.	• • • • • • •	•	•	• •	• •	•	•
5	Carry out orderly development maintenance & expansion of outdoor recreation facilities.	• • • • • • •	•	•	• •	• •	•	•
6	Allow more public use of outdoor recreation facilities.	• • • • • • •	•	•	• •	• •	•	•

EXAMPLE

		Current Importance	Change in Importance Since 1996			Future Importance		
Provide Stable Funding Source		Not Important Very Important	Increase Decrease Same			Increase Decrease Same		
		-3 -2 -1 0 +1 +2			•	•		
7	Develop funding sources to improve existing recreational facilities.	• • • • • • •	•	•	• •	• •	•	•
8	Share state and federal funds with every community.	• • • • • • •	•	•	• •	• •	•	•
9	Assure more equitable distribution of funds.	• • • • • • •	•	•	• •	• •	•	•
10	Develop a comprehensive tax policy to support parks and recreation.	• • • • • • •	•	•	• •	• •	•	•
11	Enact a statewide tax for local parks to supplement the Land & Water Conservation Fund.	• • • • • • •	•	•	• •	• •	•	•
12	Address affordable user fees as a funding source.	• • • • • • •	•	•	• •	• •	•	•
13	Use the parks-and-soil tax funds to double the acreage of the state park system.	• • • • • • •	•	•	• •	• •	•	•

		Current Importance	Change in Importance Since 1996			Future Importance		
Provide for Special User Groups		Not Important Very Important	Increase Decrease Same			Increase Decrease Same		
		-3 -2 -1 0 +1 +2			•	•		
14	Provide integrated and accessible outdoor recreation activities and facilities that are equal but not separate.	• • • • • • •	•	•	• •	• •	•	•
15	Address the special needs of senior citizens, youth, and persons with disabilities.	• • • • • • •	•	•	• •	• •	•	•
16	Provide sensitivity training for employees towards persons with disabilities.	• • • • • • •	•	•	• •	• •	•	•
17	Evaluate the special recreational needs of the rural population, students, and future generations.	• • • • • • •	•	•	• •	• •	•	•

EXAMPLE

		Current Importance	183	Importance Since 1996			Future Importance		
Establish Trail Systems		Not Important Very Important	Increase Decrease Same			Increase Decrease Same			
		-3 -2 -1 0 +1 +2			•	•			
18	Develop an interconnected system of corridors throughout Missouri for non-motorized transportation.	• • • • • • •	•	•	• •	• •	•	•	
19	Develop the rails-to-trails concept.	• • • • • • •	•	•	• •	• •	•	•	
20	Provide funding (e.g., taxes and user fees) to state agencies for the purchase of right-of-way for trail systems	• • • • • • •	•	•	• •	• •	•	•	
21	Develop designated bicycle lanes on city streets and highways that loop through and around cities and towns.	• • • • • • •	•	•	• •	• •	•	•	
22	Promote a statewide bicycle trail system.	• • • • • • •	•	•	• •	• •	•	•	
23	Provide better mapping for roads in rural and urban areas	• • • • • • •	•	•	• •	• •	•	•	
24	Provide better surfacing for roads.	• • • • • • •	•	•	• •	• •	•	•	
25	Provide jogging, walking, and exercise trails to keep the people who use them off the streets.	• • • • • • •	•	•	• •	• •	•	•	
26	Develop separate ATV areas to accommodate other motorized recreation.	• • • • • • •	•	•	• •	• •	•	•	
27	Separate horseback riding trails from other types of trails.	• • • • • • •	•	•	• •	• •	•	•	

EXAMPLE

		Current Importance	Change in Importance Since 1996			Future Importance		
Provide Preservation and Environmental Protection		Not Important Very Imp	184	Decrease Same		Increase Decrease Same		
		-3 -2 -1 0 +1 +2			•	•		
28	Provide more environmental protection for Missouri rivers, streams, forests, and land.	• • • • • • •	•	•	• •	• •	•	•
29	Educate outdoor recreation users in land ethics.	• • • • • • •	•	•	• •	• •	•	•
30	Regulate natural resource usage and promote the preservation of pristine natural areas.	• • • • • • •	•	•	• •	• •	•	•
31	Purchase environmentally sensitive lands for the preservation of plant and animal habitat.	• • • • • • •	•	•	• •	• •	•	•
32	Pay more attention to natural history; discourage commercialization in and around outdoor recreation areas.	• • • • • • •	•	•	• •	• •	•	•
33	Protect fish and wildlife habitat.	• • • • • • •	•	•	• •	• •	•	•
34	Protect existing wild areas and establish new ones.	• • • • • • •	•	•	• •	• •	•	•
35	Restore habitat to reflect pre-settlement conditions.	• • • • • • •	•	•	• •	• •	•	•
36	Acquire more public land, especially larger natural areas and wilderness.	• • • • • • •	•	•	• •	• •	•	•
37	Preserve and restore the biological diversity of the natural plant and animal communities that evolved in Missouri's original landscapes.	• • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• •	• •	• • •	• • •	• •	• •
38	Minimize environmental damages to streams caused by jetboats and big boats, such as on Current River.	• • • • • • •	•	•	• •	• •	•	•
39	Avoid abusing and misusing public land by overcrowding.	• • • • • • •	•	•	• •	• •	•	•
40	Develop a management plan that is sensitive to the monitoring and regulation of the environmental quality of surface water, groundwater, air, and soil.	• • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• •	• •	• • •	• • •	• •	• •

EXAMPLE

		Current Importance	Change in Importance Since 1996			Future Importance		
Establish a Fair Liability Law		Not Important Very Important	Increase Decrease Same			Increase Decrease Same		
		-3 -2 -1 0 +1 +2			•	•		
41	Increase the outdoor recreation providers' ability to offer services and facilities by reducing the cost of liability	• • • • • • •	•	•	• •	• •	•	•
42	Research, develop, and actively pursue a course of action that will logically address legal liability as it relates to recreational pursuits.	• • • • • • •	•	•	• •	• •	•	•
43	Enact state laws to reduce liability insurance costs for outdoor providers, possibly through creative funding ideas such as an insurance pool.	• • • • • • •	•	•	• •	• •	•	•
44	Improve enforcement of existing recreation laws and provide stiffer penalties for abusers.	• • • • • • •	•	•	• •	• •	•	•
45	Encourage public use of private lands through improved liability laws, federal incentives and property taxes.	• • • • • • •	•	•	• •	• •	•	•
46	Establish more regulations to deal with conflicting recreational usage.	• • • • • • •	•	•	• •	• •	•	•

		Current Importance	Change in Importance Since 1996			Future Importance		
Provide Better Transportation Systems		Not Important Very Important	Increase Decrease Same			Increase Decrease Same		
		-3 -2 -1 0 +1 +2			•	•		
47	Create better access roads and transportation systems to enable people to utilize outdoor recreation area more efficiently.	• • • • • • • • • •	• •	• •	• • •	• • •	• •	• •

48	Transport all people who want to participate in outdoor recreation to existing state facilities or programs, especially those without access to an automobile such as children and senior citizens.	••••••••••••••••••••	•••	•••	••••	••••	•••	•••
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EXAMPLE

		Current Importance	Change in Importance Since 1996			Future Importance		
Major Outdoor Recreation Issues		Not Important Very Important	Increase	Decrease	Same	Increase	Decrease	Same
		-3 -2 -1 0 +1 +2			•	•		
49	Develop a sensible land acquisition program that provides more open space and improved buffer zones.	••••••••	•	•	••	••	•	•
50	Provide a better waste disposal program on land and reduce water pollution.	••••••••	•	•	••	••	•	•
51	Provide better information about the availability of outdoor recreation facilities.	••••••••	•	•	••	••	•	•
52	Develop water impoundments near the users, especially urban residents.	••••••••	•	•	••	••	•	•
53	Serve the residents of inner cities, small communities, and rural areas.	••••••~•	•	•	••	••	•	•
54	Provide more public golf courses.	••••~•••	•	•	••	••	•	•
55	Preserve wetlands.	••••••~•	•	•	••	••	•	•
56	Establish greenbelts statewide.	••••••~•	•	•	••	••	•	•
57	Provide outdoor education.	••••~•••	•	•	••	••	•	•
58	Provide better coordination among outdoor recreation providers.	••••~•••	•	•	••	••	•	•

Community/County Name

Detailed Trail Use Example

Trail Use	Miles	Check Box If Paved
Hiking/Walking		
Hiking/Walking, Backpacking		•
Hiking/Walking, Biking		•
Hiking/Walking, Biking, Equestrian		•
Hiking/Walking, Equestrian		•
Equestrian, Hiking/Walking, Backpacking		•
Exercising and Jogging		•
All Terrain Vehicle (ATV)/Motorcycling		•
All Terrain Vehicle (ATV)/Motorcycling, Biking		•
In-Line Roller Blading		•
Skateboarding		
Other Uses or Combinations (please specify):		
		•
		•
		•
		•
TOTAL		

*Note If you highlight the box then you can enter an x

Reference Documents and Sources used to revised the 2002 – 2007 Missouri SCORP to 2008-2012

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2001 Iowa SCORP and the Iowa Department of Natural Resources – Parks, Recreation, and Preservation Division, Wallace State Office Building, Des Moines, Iowa 50319-0034 www.state.ia.us

Illinois 1999 Statewide Outdoor Recreation Partnership Plan (SORPP) and the Illinois Department of Natural resources, 524 South Second Street, Springfield, IL. 20240

Arkansas SCORP '95 and the Arkansas Department of Parks and Tourism, State Parks Division – Outdoor Recreation Grants Section, One Capital Mall, Little Rock, AR. 72201

Americans for Our Heritage and Recreation, “Guardians of the Land and Water Conservation Fund,” 1615 M St., N. W. Washington, DC 20036, ahr@ahrinfo.org

An Assessment of State Outdoor Recreation Planning, Thomas P. Smith, American Planning Association, 1989.

2001 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation, State Overview, June 2002, U. S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service.
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